THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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Inside

Ericka Huggins On Board Of Education

BLACK PANTHER WINS SEAT ON COUNTY BOARD



BPINS photo

Oakland Community School Director ERICKA HUGGINS has won a seat on the Alameda County Board of Education, where she will work to make progressive changes in education and increase community participation in the Board's decision-making processes.

A dedicated and leading member of the Black Panther Party, Ms. Ericka Huggins has truly proven her sincere and honest commitment to improving the quality of life for Black and poor people in this country in a wide variety of ways. Since 1973, in particular, Ericka has quietly and diligently fulfilled an act of love that, until recently, has gone little noticed except for those who see her daily work and benefit from the fruits of her unselfish devotion: that is, serving the community as director of the model Oakland Community School, the critically acclaimed elementary level school located in the heart of the East Oakland Black community. Acting as resident counselor, coordinator, and mother to 125 children plus staff is no easy task, yet under Ericka's direction, the Oakland Community School has flourished beyond imagination, realizing the dreams and hopes of all Black and poor people for a quality education for their children. Following, THE BLACK PANTHER proudly presents an in-depth look at Ericka and her achievements, including the victory of winning a seat on the Alameda County Board of Education. Reprinted from The Montclarion, *the article was written by Michael Ackley.*

Oakland's establishment political machine, usually efficient in such matters, has slipped a cog and allowed a young, Black woman, associated with the Black Panther Party, to gain a seat on the Alameda County Board of Education.

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Editorial

BLACK PANTHER PARTY POSITION ON ELDRIDGE CLEAVER

By Elaine Brown, Chairperson For The Central Committee, Black Panther Party

In several recent issues of THE BLACK PANTHER and at a major April press conference held at our headquarters, the Black Panther Party has attempted to inform and educate the community in regards to our position on Eldridge Cleaver. As we stated on each and every one of those occasions, the Party feels it is our duty and obligation to clarify our position on this issue because Cleaver was once a member of our organization, and because ongoing media distortions continue to falsely associate him with the Black Panther Party. It was not our intention to develop a charged atmosphere which the media and the police have once again promoted, with slurs going back and forth. Such a situation only feeds the egos of those who seek publicity as well as alleged "commentators" like those of the local *Berkeley Barb*, for example, that live vicariously off the contradictions among Black people. That was not our purpose and we refuse to demean our struggle in that manner.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS

This is not, however, in any way, to negate the very serious allegations and questions the Party and others have raised concerning Eldridge Cleaver. His recent attacks upon the heroic leadership of Fidel Castro and the Cuban Revolution (published in the May 3 issue of *Newsweek* magazine), along with his general posture of American "Bicentennialism," makes it quite clear that Cleaver openly mouths the thrusts of right-wing reaction.

Therefore, Cleaver stands in ideological opposition to the Black Panther Party because we support the revolution of the Cuban people, we support the liberation struggles in Africa, we support the struggles of the Arab people, especially the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization — and we denounce the activities of the American capitalist, imperialist and racist government which fosters wars of aggression around the world and maintains oppression within its own boundaries.

We do not believe, like Cleaver, that the U.S. government should build its defenses and move toward a better and bigger Bicentennial, but that it must be uprooted, transformed and turned over to the people. Unlike Cleaver, we know that Black and poor people in the U.S. have nothing to celebrate in this country's Bicentennial as we daily face many forms of oppression and live with the knowledge that the U.S. still maintains colonies abroad, like Puerto Rico.

The Black Panther Party refuses to spend any more time on the subject of Eldridge Cleaver. We are not an organization seeking sensationalism in the press. We are an organization seeking the freedom and liberation of all oppressed people.□

In Honor Of Malcolm X



Born May 19, 1925

"What you and I need to do is learn to forget our differences. When we come together, we don't come together as Baptists or Methodists. You don't catch hell because you're a Methodist or Baptist, you don't catch hell because you're a Democrat or a Republican, you don't catch hell because you're a Mason or an Elk, and you sure don't catch hell because you're an American; because if you were an American, you wouldn't catch hell. You catch hell because you're a Black man. You catch hell, all of us catch hell, for the same reason."

Message to the Grass Roots, November 10, 1963.

"I'm one of the 22 million Black people who are the victims of Americanism. One of the 22 million Black people who are the victims of democracy, nothing but disguised hypocrisy. So, I'm not standing here speaking to you as an American, or a patriot, or a flag-saluter, or a flag-waver — no, not I. I'm speaking as a victim of this American system. And I see America through the eyes of the victim. I don't see any American dream; I see an American nightmare.

". . .you should never be nonviolent unless you run into some nonviolence. I'm nonviolent with those who are nonviolent with me. But when you drop that violence on me, then you've made me go insane, and I'm not responsible for what I do. And that's the way every Negro should get. Any time you know you're within the law, within your legal rights, within your moral rights, in accord with justice, then die for what you believe in. But don't die alone. Let your dying be reciprocal. This is what is meant by equality. What's good for the goose is good for the gander."

The Ballot or the Bullet, April 3, 1964.

"It should also be understood that the racial sparks that are ignited here in America today could easily turn into a flaming fire abroad, which means it could engulf all the people of this earth into a giant race war. You cannot confine it to one little neighborhood, or one little community, or one little country. What happens to a Black man in America today happens to the Black man in Africa. What happens to a Black man in America and Africa happens to the Black man in Asia and to the man down in Latin America. What happens to one of us today happens to all of us."

On the Black Revolution, April 8, 1964.

COMMENT

15th Anniversary Of U.S. Imperialism's Defeat At Playa Giron

The defeat of the CIA-trained and led reactionary forces at Playa Giron — better known in the U.S. as the "Bay of Pigs" — was a heroic victory for not only the fledgling Cuban Revolution but for all oppressed peoples throughout the world in their fight against U.S. imperialism and its paid mercenaries. Following, the progressive Cuban daily Granma *commemorates the 15th anniversary of this triumph: "Eternal glory to those who died for the future of the country and socialism!"*

Fifteen years ago, on April 19, 1961, our Commander-in-Chief, Fidel Castro, issued Communique No. 4 informing the people of Cuba and all the peoples of the world of the lightning victory of the Revolution over the mercenaries of Yankee imperialism. Fidel said, "Forces of the Rebel Army and of the National Revolutionary Militia stormed the last positions of the invading mercenary forces in our territory.

"The last area occupied by the mercenaries — Playa Giron — fell at 5:30 p.m.

"The Revolution has been victorious although it had to pay for victory with a great number of precious lives of revolutionary fighters who faced the invaders and attacked them without letting up for a single moment. Thus, in less than 72 hours they destroyed an army which was organized over a period of many months by the imperialist government of the United States."

Our people commemorated the 15th anniversary of this historic triumph joyously. Playa Giron attests to the militant glory of the Cuban working class and peasants; it is the revolutionary pride

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THE BLACK PANTHER

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APPLICATION TO MAIL AT SECOND-CLASS POSTAGE RATE PENDING IN OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

200 ATTEND FUNDRAISER FOR FRED HAMPTON MURDER CASE

December 4th Committee Benefit For Plaintiffs

(Chicago, Ill.) - U.S. Congressman Ralph Metcalfe and Renault Robinson, executive director of the Afro-American Patrolmen's League (AAPL), were among over 200 people who attended a highly successful benefit program here on May 8 sponsored by the December 4th Committee to raise funds for the plaintiffs in the $47.7 million dollar civil suit filed in the Fred Hampton murder case.

Also on hand for the gala affair — which drew many prominent Black politicians, community leaders, businessmen and others as well as a large turnout from Chicago's progressive White community — was attorney James Montgomery, chief counsel for the families of slain Illinois State Black Panther Party leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark and the seven survivors of the December 4, 1969, predawn police raid in which Fred and Mark were murdered.



BPINS photo

A recent benefit sponsored by the December 4th Committee to raise funds for the plaintiffs in the $47.7 million Fred Hampton murder suit was very well attended.

Ms. Rocsan Clark Richmond, assistant editorial director of the *Chicago Metro News*, served as commentator for the benefit program. Following an introduction by Ms. Richmond, Congressman Metcalfe briefly addressed the crowd. The Black Chicago Democrat — who recently was overwhelmingly re-elected to Congress despite his running feud with the (Mayor Richard) Daley machine — urged Black, poor and oppressed people in Chicago to come together and support the Hampton murder suit.

Next, attorney Montgomery, introduced by Fred Hampton's brother, Bill, discussed the importance of the case, emphasizing that it is the only way that the plaintiffs can receive justice for the vicious police murders of Fred and Mark. Noting that the 1969 raid was an example of rising fascism in America, Montgomery declared that the Chicago Police Department and its FBI co-conspirators had acted "no differently than the Nazis in Hitler Germany."

In his brief remarks, Renault Robinson expressed the pleasure of the AAPL in recently winning a federal suit charging the Chicago Police Department with racist hiring practices. Robinson donated $100 to the December 4th

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BPINS photo

Actress VIRGINIA CAPERS addresses audience at Fred Hampton lawsuit benefit.



FRED HAMPTON.



FLEETA DRUMGO.

S.Q.6 TRIAL

Fleeta Drumgo Vividly Describes Prison Guard Harassment

(San Rafael, Calif.) - The direct testimony of former Soledad Brother Fleeta Drumgo highlighted the San Quentin 6 trial here last week.

Born in Shrevesport, Louisiana, Drumgo, 30, easily established his innocence of any wrongdoing, on August 21, 1971, while his case, presented by attorney Michael Dufficy, exposed the general atmosphere of bias and prejudice towards the three men labeled "Soledad Brothers" at the time — Drumgo, John Cluchette and late Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson.

Prior to his direct testimony, San Quentin 6 trial judge Henry Broderick, acting on a motion from prosecuting assistant district attorney Jerry Herman, ruled that the testimony of his mother, Mrs. Inez Williams from Los Angeles, had no "probative" value to the case, was "irrelevant and immaterial," and precluded her from providing valuable testimony in her son's behalf.

Taking the stand as the initial witness in her son's defense, Mrs. Williams only got as far as testifying that on August 21, 1971, she received a telephone call at home, in which a friend told her she had just heard on the news that, "Your son is dead."

Abruptly cut off by Herman and Broderick, Mrs. Williams, who later openly cried after being dismissed, never got a chance to tell the jury that when she called the prison, an anonymous guard told her: "Unfortunately, he's still alive."

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FALLEN COMRADE

ALEX RACKLEY
Assassinated:
May 21, 1969



Comrade Alex Rackley was killed by police agent George Sams on May 21, 1969. Alex was a member of the New York State Chapter of the Black Panther Party and was the victim of a plot by Sams and police to imprison leading members of the Black Panther Party. Ericka Huggins and 14 other members of the Black Panther Party were incarcerated on false murder, conspiracy and kidnapping charges before the police plot and assassination of Alex Rackley was finally exposed. Long Live the Spirit of Alex Rackley! Long Live the People's Struggle!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

"LIFE ITSELF IS AT STAKE" ARGUES PROPOSITION 15 ADVOCATE

Ex-Nuclear Technician Describes Danger

(Oakland, Calif.) - "It's not a political issue at stake, but life itself at stake."

With that thought firmly entrenched in mind at the very outset, a lively discussion on the necessity of establishing nuclear power safeguards was held here last week featuring Greg Minor, for 16 years a well-paid nuclear power plant technician who recently resigned his job to advocate a "Yes" on the Proposition 15 initiative on the June 8 election ballot.

Proposition 15, the only citizen-sponsored initiative on the June 8 ballot, sets up a state Nuclear Safeguards Act to cover four major areas of concern:

•SAFETY, requires that the state legislature confirm nuclear plant emergency safety systems within five years;

•WASTE STORAGE, requires the state legislature to confirm the construction of permanent, safe nuclear waste storage plants within five years;

•INSURANCE, requires full compensation within one year.

•EVACUATION, requires complete publication of local evacuation plans, plus an annual update.

ENGINEER

At the dinner reception, held at the home of Oakland City Councilman John Sutter, John Kidd, a Stanford engineer working with Vance Electronics, led off the discussion with a statement that 20 years ago, a decision was made committing the state of California along the path toward the development of nuclear energy sources. That decision, Kidd said, hinged on one particular condition: the safe containment of nuclear wastes.

"We are nowhere near the point where nuclear plant safety is assured," Kidd remarked. "In fact, nuclear power plants today can contaminate one-half the state of California." Kidd, also attacked the seven million dollar campaign by opponents of Proposition 15 — the $100 billion a year profit-making nuclear power industry-designed to mislead the public that the initiative spells "economic collapse." He quoted two studies, one conducted at the University of Texas and the other at Stanford University that concluded that scaling down nuclear power plants would have "no economic impact."

In his discussion, Greg Minor detailed the 16 years disillusionment of his "hope" that nuclear energy "would have a positive effect for humanity."

Moving from a bombs production plant in Hanford, California — which he described as "an armed camp, where Nike missles were raised whenever a plane went by" — to a Westinghouse plant in San Jose, Minor began to explain the problems he saw in the nuclear industry.

One of the problems, he said, was the industry's — dominated by General Electric and Westinghouse — inability to correct design problems in nuclear plant construction. "It takes a full 10 years," Minor said, "to get a nuclear plant in operational order. During that time, correcting design problems are practically impossible" — therefore, many of the 59 operational nuclear plants in the U.S. have acknowledged deficiencies that the industry says nothing can be done about.

Describing in layman's terms the essential features of the plant, Minor went on to discuss the "core," where the nuclear energy is generated.

Twenty feet in diameter and 12 feet in height, the "core" is

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Former nuclear power plant technician Greg Minor commented, as this cartoon graphically shows (notice smoldering right hand) that, "We are nowhere near the point where nuclear plant safety is assured."



B.P.P. Class Discusses Zimbabwe, Prop. 15

(Oakland, Calif.) - Participants in last Sunday's Black Panther Party Community Political Education class were treated to discussions on two timely topics. TIRIVAI KANGAI (left), head of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) in Northern California, discussed the latest development in the armed liberation struggle of the Black majority population in Rhodesia. Next, Black Panther Party member MICHAEL FULTZ (right) provided information on Proposition 15, the nuclear safety initiative that will appear on the ballot in the June 8 statewide primary elections. The class also viewed a film on the danger of nuclear power. BPINS photo

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

May 22, 1863

As the United States Civil War dragged on, it became more and more evident that thousands of Black people, if organized into an army, could turn the tide of the war. Therefore, on May 22, 1863, the War Department established the Bureau of Colored Troops and launched an aggressive campaign for recruitment of Black soliders.

May 7, 1881

It is little known that Frederick Douglass, considered one of the greatest Black men of his time, held many governmental positions. On May 17, 1881, for example, Douglass was appointed recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia.

May 18, 1896

On May 18, 1896, the Supreme Court decision in the famous Plessy vs. Ferguson case upheld the doctrine of "separate but equal" institutions for Black and White people. *In this* decision Chief Justice Tanney held that "the Black man has no right that the White man is bound to respect." The Plessy vs. Ferguson decision led to additional aggression against the rights of Black people.

May 22, 1948

On May 22, 1948, Claude McKay, one of the most prolific Black poets of the Harlem Renaissance era, died. McKay is well known for his stirring poem "If We Must Die," which reads (in part):

"Though far outnumbered let us show us brave
And for their thousand blows deal one death blow
What though before us lies the opened grave
Like men we'll face the murderous, cowardly pack,
Pressed to the wall, dying but fighting back."

May 22, 1970

The New York Times reported on May 22, 1970, that a citizens' panel, formed in 1969 by former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg to conduct an investigation into the FBI COINTEL-PRO murder of Illinois Black Panther Party leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, was remaining inactive as the result of a desperate plea by a chief Nixon administration official.

SENATE REPORT CONFIRMS F.B.I. SABOTAGE OF B.P.P. NEWSPAPER

(Washington, D.C.) - *"The FBI's program to destroy the Black Panther Party included a concerted effort to muzzle Black Panther publications to prevent Panther members and persons sympathetic to their aims from expressing their views, and to encourage the mass media to report stories unfavorable to the Panthers."*

So reads a section of the report released two weeks ago by Frank Church's Senate Select Committee on Intelligence — a report which verifies long established charges of FBI instigated and led violence designed to "disrupt, neutralize and destroy the Black Panther Party."

While a Black Panther Party statement issued soon after the Select Committee reports release criticizes the government investigation as "too little, too, late. . ." "tip the iceberg. . .no cause for applause or gratitude," one section of the report which received less publicity than most dealt with the concerted government attempts to crush the distribution and circulation of the BPP's official political organ, THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper.

Turning to Section 2 of the Senate report, entitled, *"Efforts to promote criticism of the Black Panthers in the mass media and to prevent the Black Panther Party and its sympathizers from from expressing their views,"* an ominous May, 1970, directive from FBI czar J. Edgar Hoover allegedly to Bureau field offices in Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami, Newark, New Haven, New York, San Diego and San Francisco, advanced the following COINTELPRO proposal "for crippling the BPP newspaper, THE BLACK PANTHER":

"The Black Panther Party newspaper is one of the most effective propaganda operations of the BPP.

"Distribution of this newspaper is increasing at a regular rate thereby influencing a greater number of individuals in the United States along Black extremist lines.

"Each recipient submit by 6/5/70 proposed counterintelligence measures which will hinder the vicious propaganda being spread by the BPP.

"The BPP newspaper has a circulation in excess of 100,000 and has reached the height of 139,000. It is the voice of the BPP and if it could be effectively hindered it would result in helping to cripple the BPP. Deadline being set in view of the need to receive recommendations for the purpose of taking appropriate action expeditiously."

In response, the San Francisco and San Diego officies in particular submitted a series of "hard-hitting" proposals.

"The San Francisco office both submitted an analysis of local printing schedules and circulation plus suggested "a vigorous inquiry by the Internal Revenue Service."

The San Diego office, for their part, suggested three obscure California tax statutes that might be used against THE BLACK PANTHER, they also came up with "a more imaginative suggestion," according to an FBI memo, involving spraying the newspaper printing office with the foul smelling chemical named

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BPINS photos

Black Panther Party members, including slain BPP Circulation Manager SAM NAPIER (left photo, arrow) look on as firemen put out arson fire at San Francisco Distribution Office on January 9, 1970.



BPINS photo

CHARLES GARRY.

Suit Filed To Prevent Arbitrary San Quentin Indictments

(Marin, Calif.) - Represented by activist attorneys Charles R. Garry and Solle S. Soleday, Marin County grand jurors Richard Kirschman and Juan Arellones filed suit in the local U.S. District Court last week to stop county District Attorney Bruce Bales from indiscriminately indicting San Quentin prisoners when they are involved in a new case.

The suit indicates that of the 30 San Quentin prisoners prosecuted by the Marin County district attorney in 1975, 29 were by indictment. Of the remaining persons — nonprisoners — prosecuted in the county, only 10 per cent were by indictment.

Long a tool of control and harassment, the indictment process eliminates the accused's rights to present evidence in his or her defense, or question his accusers. The jurors' suit is demanding that the district attorney's office file a complaint and allow for preliminary hearings which grant this right. In the past Kirschman and Arellones have been told that evidence not presented in behalf of the accused is "inadmissible."

Says Kirschman, "I thought a grand jury was the people's protection against overzealous prosecutors. But now I find that it is patently unfair. There is never any evidence for the accused, only against him." Arellones was told if he "didn't like it, he could quit."

The 17 other grand jurors have either been brainwashed or intimidated into thinking or saying, "The district attorney knows what he's talking about." Neither the county counsel, the district

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S.A.F.E. Bake Sale A Success

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Oakland Community Learning Center's Seniors Against a Fearful Environment (S.A.F.E.) Club sponsored another successful Bake Sale last Saturday, May 14, at the Park Boulevard Co-op, to raise funds for its very active senior citizens' program. S.A.F.E. Club members prepared numerous cakes which were sold very quickly and enthusiastically by Club volunteers DEBRA ALSEY (center), BARBARA PELSON (right) and John Norman.

BPINS photo

Black Panther Wins Seat On County Board

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

Ericka Huggins, director of the widely praised Oakland Community School on East 14th Street at 61st, Avenue, will take office July 1. She says she hopes to help the Board be more responsive to human concerns, and more public in its actions.

In a curious lapse, the old guard of Oakland politics allowed Ms. Huggins to be the only candidate to file for the newly apportioned Trustee Area Six. As such, she will take office automatically; there will be no election.

Area Six is a sinuous construction, stretching from the Oakland-Berkeley line through North and West Oakland, narrowing to a strip bounded by the Estuary, and expanding again into East Oakland and a portion of San Leandro. Its population is almost entirely minority.

Ms. Huggins will replace John Hagerty of Livermore, whose seat was eliminated by one-man, one-vote reapportionment.

In an interview with *The Montclarion*, Ms. Huggins emphasized that she would have to feel her way as a Board member for a while, finding out exactly what she could do. But she has some definite goals.

"I'm not taking the seat to have another title under my belt," says the tall, soft spoken educator, "but to make changes."

ONE THING

For one thing, she believes too little is known about the county Board and its powers, and that it should act to make itself more accessible.

She suggests, for example, that the Board publicize its meetings and encourage public attendance, and that it meet at different sites in the county. Now the Board meets monthly in the county offices on Winton Avenue, in Hayward.

Ms. Huggins asks, "Who wants to travel to Hayward Thursday evening at 8:00 p.m. They say it's the center of the county, but I've been attending the meetings, and after they've finished sitting as the Appeals Board for Interdistrict Student Transfers, I'm the only member of the public there."

She says she believes more people would attend if the Board were to visit the 19 school districts in its jurisdiction.

"People should know who the Board members are, and what powers they have," she says.

SCHOOL VISITS

Ms. Huggins also believes the Board members should be required to spend more time visiting schools.

"The Board says its function is to provide leadership to school districts without dominating them," she says, "but to function properly, the Board members need to see what's going on in the schools. They should drop in on schools, not just to visit with the principals, but to walk through the hallways and talk to the kids.

"When you talk about edcuation, you're dealing with the needs of kids, not adults.

"I drop in on schools now, and I've seen some horrible things, especially in East Oakland. There are six-year-olds — six years old," she repeats to underscore her point, "who play hookey from the public schools. Some of them come here (to the Oakland Community School), not to play around, but to sit down in a class. Of course, we have to return them to their own schools, but we try to enroll them later.

"Because I am a Black person and a mother and an instructor and director of this school, it's easy for me to see, from those various angles, how inadequate the schools are.

PRIORITY

"Education isn't really a top priority in this country. I would like to see education given top priority for Black and poor children, and for all children.

"I think that the Board should look at the ways children are being educated, look at curriculum and class sizes and such things as teacher apathy."

Ms. Huggins says that it seems when hard choices have to be made, "it's the children who suffer." In her opinion, for example, when teachers threaten to strike they talk about the need to serve the children, "but it really boils down to more pay for teachers."

"Schools are not factories," Ms. Huggins continues, "but that's the way they are run."

The Board member-to-be says that from her observations, the county Board seems to be more concerned with matters of dollars and cents than with the welfare of the students, and she adds, "They are not used to taking questions from anyone."

Ms. Huggins indicated that she probably will be aligned on the Board with another new member, Mary Hardy, of Piedmont, of whom she says, "In the meetings, she asks the same questions I would ask, and she expresses herself with great tactfulness."



BPINS photo

Oakland Community School Director ERICKA HUGGINS (center) with some of the children who attend the innovative community-based school.

BACKGROUND

Ms. Huggins is a native of Washington, D.C., where she was reared. She holds a degree in Special Education from Lincoln University, Pennsylvania. She has been an Oakland resident for five years, and may be the only published poet on the county school Board, having numerous works published, including a number mingled with the verses of Huey Newton, Black Panther leader.

She has been director of the Oakland Community School since 1973. Before that date she taught creative writing and English and edited a community newspaper. She is a member of alternative school associations, including the Pacific Regional Association of Alternative Schools, and she serves as a director of the University Without Walls, Berkeley.

Ms. Huggins says, "It always has been my desire to work with children, particularly poor children." And that is what she is doing. About 125 children, aged 2 and one-half to 11 attend the Community School, spending the entire day in the converted Baptist church. They are fed three meals a day, and, in classes of no more than 10, receive instruction in Language Arts, Mathematics, Science, Social Science (including History and Current Events), Music, Art, Drama, and Dance, Spanish, Physical Education (including exercise, martial arts, and sports), and Environmental Studies.

Most of the students are Black, although a few of the children are White.

A visitor to the school is struck by the fact that although the students are poor, ghetto residents, their English is exact, and when they lapse into dialect, they are quickly corrected.

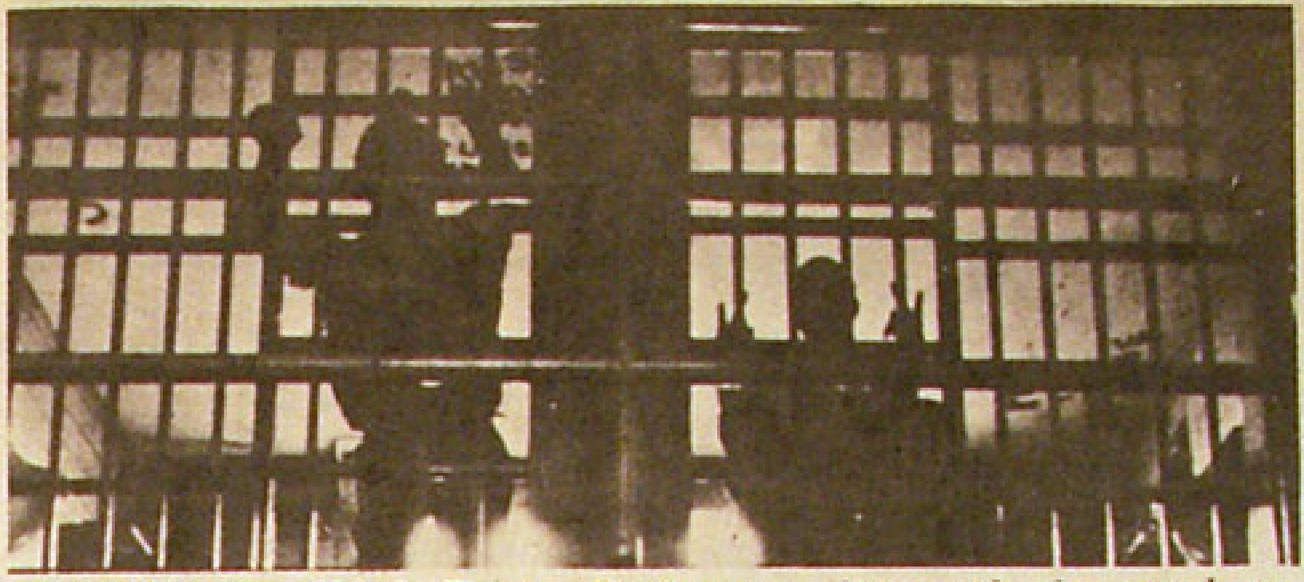
TO COMMUNICATE

Ms. Huggins says, "To communicate, you have to speak the language of the country you live in. Here, that's English."

Many of the educational techniques that the public schools strive for through such programs as early childhood education are in operation in the school. One may observe older students tutoring younger children, the use of arts to impart the basic skills, and youngsters proceeding at a variety of study paces.

"We merge freedom with discipline," Ms. Huggins says. "We know that children can't make all the decisions about learning."

The school has the endorsement of such luminaries as Congressman Ronald Dellums, and Mario Obledo, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare for the state of California.☐



The Chicago Hard Times Conference discussed the need to "interrelate the struggles of prisoners to the struggles of all people around the world."

"PRISONERS BILL OF RIGHTS"

Hard Times Prison Workshop Established

(Chicago, Ill.) - One of the results of the National Hard Times Conference was a Hard Times Conference Prison Workshop, held here in late January. More than 150 prison workers from across the country convened to form a National Prison Network.

Two days of struggle and debate at the Conference produced a "Prisoners' Bill of Rights." A paper, "For A National Focus on Our Prison Work," was also adopted. The "Focus" paper emphasizes the importance of incorporating both the organization and issues of prison struggles for change into the total struggle of Black and poor people as a whole.

STRUGGLES

"We must interrelate the struggles of prisoners to the struggles of all people around the world who are similarly being crunched by the cruelty of U.S. imperialism. A mass prison movement/network cannot be fully effective unless it is integrated into a mass movement, involving all areas of struggle," the workshop statement reads.

The paper further outlines 23 leading issues in the struggle, including: community access to prisons; ending the cash bail system; ending drug experimentation; insuring women prisoners' rights to determine who will care for their children, etc.

Of the 23 issues identified, five key issues for immediate organizing focus were determined:

1) To fight against institutional racism, racist attacks and racist organizations inside prisons and jails; 2) health care in prisons and jails; 3) long-term segregation/behavior modification; 4) minimum wages; and 5) the death penalty. It is suggested that campaigns around these issues be carried out across the country. Prison workers are urged to call for city-wide coalitions to devise a strategy on how to best carry out this work in your respective areas.

The Network does not have a long range goal of reform, but seeks the abolition of the prison system. The focus on five issues is designed to build the movement and enlarge the base of people currently involved in prison work.

Packets containing the Prisoners' Bill of Rights and the "Focus" paper have been mailed to prisoners and community prison projects and groups. The Network is inviting responses and feedback from all concerned groups and individuals, both in and out of prison.

For more information or copies of the information packet, contact: Hard Times Prison Project, 53 W. Jackson, Room 1601, Chicago, Illinois 60604, telephone (312) 341-0593.□

SUPREME COURT LIMITS PRISONER APPEAL PROCESS

(Washington, D.C.) - The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that poor prisoners who, as a result of inadequate legal representation, fail to challenge state convictions by a grand jury cannot later appeal the matter in federal court.

The ruling came in the case of a Black Louisiana defendant who failed to challenge the racial makeup of the grand jury which presided during his state trial. The Supreme Court, in denying the inmate's federal appeal, raised new questions about whether poor inmates should be penalized because of bad legal advice.



Prisoners' rights are in danger.

The high Court's ruling has caused concern among civil libertarians throughout the country because the decision partially reverses a 1963 ruling in which the Court determined that state prisoners can challenge their convictions in federal court after state appeals are denied — as long as they did not deliberately bypass the chance to appeal in state courts.

Under the Supreme Court's latest ruling for grand jury challenges, a prisoner would have to offer proof that he suffered "actual prejudice" and that he was justified in not complaining about it during the state trial.

The only dissenting vote among the Supreme Court justices came from William Brennan, the author of the Court's 1963 ruling. Brennan maintained that the Supreme Court, as a result of the Louisiana case, seemed to be stripping federal courts of authority granted by federal statutes.

While the ruling is limited to state grand juries, many lawyers fear that the Supreme Court will eventually completed reverse its 1963 decision. Matthew Myers, attorney for the national Prison Project Arm of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), said of the ruling. I fear that the Court is building up to something bad. This makes an offender pay an extreme price for the adequacy of representation. Even if a public defender is competent, he's likely to be overworked and have little time to think trial strategy through."

There are presently about 7,800 state prisoner petitions made per year, a drop from the 1970 figure which swelled to 9,063, accounting for nearly 11 per cent of the total civil cases filed with district courts.□



John George Co-Sponsors Brown Luncheon With Ministers

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Right photo (left to right), California Lt. Governor MERVYN DYMALLY and popular Oakland attorney JOHN GEORGE co-sponsored a luncheon last Tuesday at the Fairmont Hotel here enabling Democratic Presidential hopeful and California Governor JERRY BROWN, to meet with Bay Area Black ministers. Also pictured are Alameda County Superior Court Judge LIONEL WILSON and Rev. HERBERT GUICE. Left photo, attorney George got a chance to express his views in East Oakland at a gumbo party hosted by CLARA PROVOST. George is the frontrunning candidate for the Alameda County Board of Supervisors, Fifth District seat in the June 8 elections.

BPINS photos

NEW FOOD STAMP REGULATIONS TO CUT OFF 5 MILLION NEEDY FAMILIES


The Ford administration is eliminating millions of poor Black families and their children from the food stamp program.

(New York, N.Y.) - The U.S. Department of Agriculture announced the adoption of new food stamp regulations May 4 which will eliminate at least five million people from the program. This is a more than 25 per cent cut in a program which now serves 19 million Americans.

The new regulations hit hard at "working poor" families, as food stamp aid would be denied to a family of four with take-home pay of $6,700 a year or more, *Liberation News Service* reports.

Denouncing the new regulations as "clearly illegal," the Food Research and Action Center in New York City announced its plans to file suit to block the Ford administration's move. A Center staff member said the suit would be filed in late May and will represent "every major union, at least 75 individual poor people across the country, over 40 national organizations and over 20 state governments."

NON-WELFARE FAMILY

Any non-welfare family of four whose net income after the standard deduction is above the official federal poverty ceiling of $5,500 a year or $458 a month, will be ineligible under the new rules. This is inspite of the fact that according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, over $9,000 a year is needed by an urban family of four to maintain a bare minimum standard of living.

Another key feature of the rules is a provision called the "90-day retrospective accounting theory." "It's a beauty," said the Food Center staff member. "Instead of measuring eligibility based on your current need, as the food stamp program now does, it would measure eligibility on the basis of your need over the last three months." This provision will particularly affect the newly unemployed and strikers.

The purchase price of food stamps will also be raised if the regulations are enacted. At present, cash payment requirements vary, but average about 24 per cent of income. The new regulations require people to pay 30 per cent of their income in cash to get monthly stamp allotments, currently set at $166 for a family of four.

The Agriculture Department's announcement is seen as a clear-cut political maneuver on the part of Presidential candidate Gerald Ford, although food stamps are a predictable area for Republican budget-cutting in any

"I see from the headlines that Ford has asked for $1.2 billion for the Navy," said the Food Research and Action Center staff member. "Well, that's exactly the figure he's cutting from the food stamp program."

The Administration justifies the cuts as an attempt to eliminate food stamp "abusers," a subject on which much of the discussion in both the Senate and House has also centered. But critics maintain that there are ver few such abusers.

Ev n the Agriculture Department reported in 1974 that fraudulent claims accounted for less than one in one thousand food stamp recipients. In contrast, the government estimates for fraud in professionally prepared income tax returns are more than one in six.

Due to the worsening economic situation, the total number of food stamp recipients grew from 15 to 19 million between November, 1974, and October, 1975. And based on income figures, an additional 19 million people are eligible, but either don't know it or haven't been able to work their way through the application procedures.

Fifty-five per cent of those receiving food stamps are retirees or working people who — due to layoffs or low wages — don't make enough money to buy the food their families need without eliminating other necessities. These are the people who will be affected by the cuts.

The current food stamp program allows for a system of monthly deductions for such items as taxes, work-related expenses up to $30, medical and tuition costs, child care, alimony and support costs, and excess shelter costs. But the new rules call only for a standard montly deduction of $100, and $125 for elderly people.

The new Agriculture regulations are scheduled to go into effect on June 1, but the Food Research and Action Center is confident that the suit will stop the regulations before they are put into effect.□

Prevent San Quentin Indictments

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

attorney's office or Superior Court judges have been any help, say the two jurors.

Specifically, the suit charges District Attorney Bales and San Quentin officials with "conspiring in un-Constitutional and discriminatory manipulation of the grand jury" to deprive prisoners of their rights.

In an affidavit accompanying the suit, juror Arellones stated that "the grand jury is a rubber stamp for the district attorney's office." Arellones, 27, and Kirschman, 43, felt compelled to bring this suit to avoid being labeled as conspirators to violate prisoners' rights under the Civil Rights Act.

District Attorney Bales said he would have "no comment" until he had read the 19-page suit.□

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

National Voter Registration Campaign

(Silver Springs, Md.) - Representatives of more than 30 civil rights, political, labor and fraternal groups met here recently to organize a national voter education campaign and drive in 15-20 heavily Black cities and selected counties in the Southern part of the U.S. The National Coalition of Black Organizations will spearhead the drive, which vows to reach the "Blacks that have given up." Current registration among some 14 million eligible Black voters is below seven million.

N.Y. Minorities Unite

(New York, N.Y.) - Leaders of 17 Black, Asian, Hispanic and poor people's organizations have announced the formation of the New York Federation of Urban Organizations. The new coalition group was formed in response to the divisive tactics used on the various minority groupings in New York City. The goal of the group is to give minorities a stronger voice and greater clout in determining the needs and services received by their respective communities. Some of the groups represented include the Coalition of 100 Black Women, the Ministerial Interfaith Association, the NAACP, and the Chinatown Planning Council.

Gray Panthers Demonstrate

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Gray Panthers here demonstrated last week to demand better care in nursing homes for the aged. Massed outside of the city's Public Health Department, local Gray Panthers, led by chairperson Dr. Alex Riskin, demanded that San Francisco's 37 nursing homes be more frequently inspected and that a citizens' review and inspection committee be allowed to tour the homes. Current inspections are carried out only once a year.

5 MOBILE COPS INDICTED FOR ATTEMPTED LYNCHING OF BLACK ACTIVIST



Racists lynch Black men in 1920s. Just recently eight racist Mobile cops attempted to lynch a Black activist and now a grand jury has indicted five of them on charges of attempted murder.

(Mobile, Ala.) - A Mobile grand jury has recently indicted five of eight White police officers who attempted to lynch a Black political activist and threatened to feed his three-month-old child "to the alligators."

The indictments, however, charge the officers with assault rather than attempted murder, *Liberation News Service* reports.

The grand jury also charged that a special robbery section in the Mobile Police Department is a cover for a highly organized, Ku Klux Klan-like terror squad. An article in the *Mobile Press*, the city's major newspaper, reported that the grand jury had said of the attempted lynching "that police department command personnel not only accepted but encouraged such behavior."

Two weeks before the indictments were issued. Mobile city commissioners admitted that the attempted lynching "did indeed occur," although they claimed that it was "an intended prank." One of the eight officers involved in the murder attempt was fired. The other seven received two week suspensions.

MARCH 28

On the night of March 28, Black activists Glenn Diamond and James Jones, both members of Mobile's People's Community Hall and the Inmates for Action (IFA) prison group, were walking down the street when police officer Roy L. Adams, Jr., jumped out of his car with pistol drawn and came after them. Both Diamond and Jones knew Adams as a particularly racist officer and they had been part of a People's Community Hall petition drive in 1974 to get him removed from duty in Black neighborhoods.

Diamond, knowing Adams' reputation as a racist policeman, ran in fear. Police reinforcements soon arrived, Diamond was found, and he and Jones badly beaten. During the beatings, one of the officers told them that they were suspected of robbing a nearby McDonald's restaurant earlier that evening.

According to witnesses who testified before the grand jury, the attempted lynching began when Patrolman Michael J. Patrick, the officer who was later fired, yelled, "We're not going to shoot niggers, we're going to hang them."

Patrick, who earlier in the week had shot another Black robbery suspect seven times, then said, "Let's get a rope and hang this nigger."

Patrick got a rope, tied one end around Diamond's neck, flung the other end over a tree limb, and pulled. The limb snapped. Patrick tried again with another limb. Witnesses reported that Diamond was on his tip toes and choking when detectives arrived on the scene and ordered the officer to "let him down," saying, "We ain't hanging no niggers tonight."

"It was like a nightmare," said Diamond. "The thought kept going through my mind, 'What if someone comes by and wants to help me? Who do they call? The police are already here taking part in a lynching."

Both Diamond and Jones are ex-prisoners and have been members of Alabama's state-wide prisoners' organization, Inmates for Action (IFA). Two years ago a trustee prisoner working in the warden's office at an Alabama prison found a "death list" on the warden's desk containing the names of many IFA activists. Since that time, three of the people on the list — all Black — have been killed in prison.

On May 3, Diamond was transferred, without his lawyer's knowledge, from Mobile County Jail to Mt. Meigs Prison in Montgomery. Supporters are now worried about what may happen to him while he awaits trial. □

Oregon Charges Dismissed Against Dennis Banks



(Portland, Ore.) - False firearms and explosives charges against American Indian Movement (AIM) leader DENNIS BANKS (center, smiling and giving "power salute") were dismissed here last week because of the prosecution's inability to present a case.

Banks, along with his wife, LaMook Banks, and AIM members Russell Redner and Kenneth Loud Hawk were cleared of the charges of which they were indicted last November by U.S. District Court Judge Robert C. Belloni. Belloni stated that there had been "unnecessary delay in the court proceedings which clearly have been the fault of the government (prosecution)."

Banks continues to fight extradition to South Dakota, where he faces more trumped-up charges resulting from a 1973 demonstration over the racist murder of a young Native American.

14-YEAR-OLD BLACK GIRL

Rape And Cover-Up Exposed At Seattle Juvenile Facility

(Seattle, Wash.) - Through the efforts of the Seattle Chapter of the Black Panther Party and *The Seattle Sun*, the cover-up of the rape of a 14-year-old Black girl at the King County Juvenile Court and Detention Center here has been exposed.

The rape, plus a second attempt which was repulsed, was reported about a month after it occurred in March of this year. KTRO news reporter Ward Lucas and the Seattle BPP Chapter immediately began to investigate the incident.

However, when the detention center and the King County prosecutor's office refused to divulge any information on the incident, the Black Panther Party contacted *The Seattle Sun* for assistance.

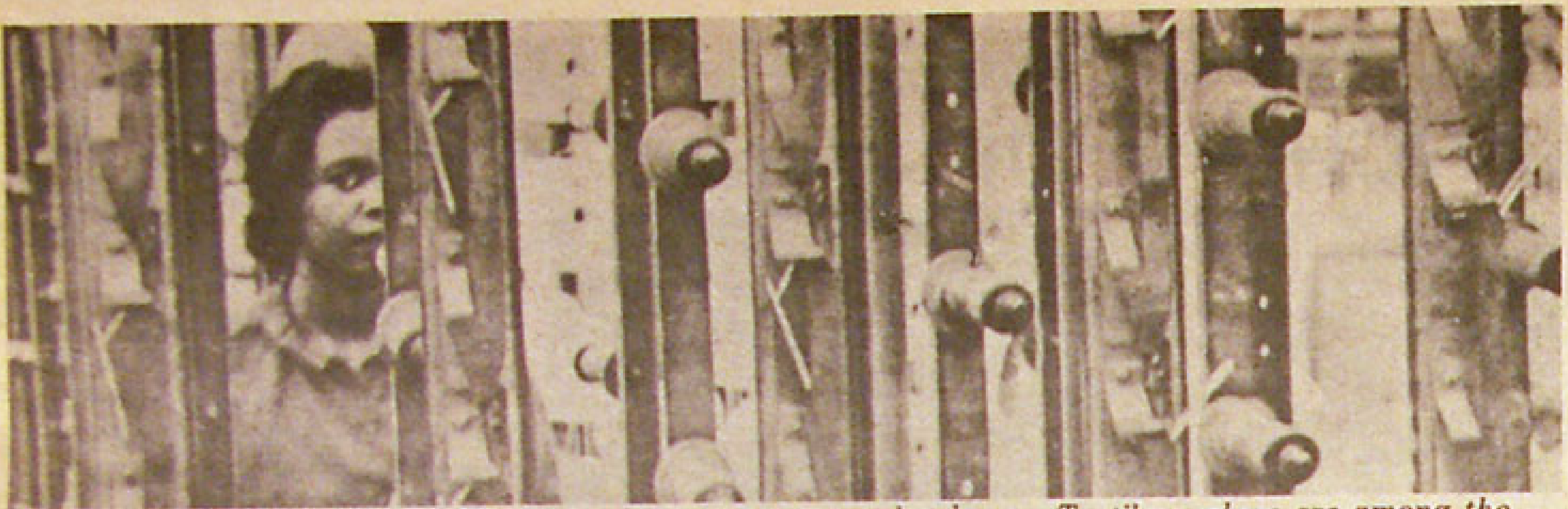
According to a *Sun* report issued earlier this month, a staff member at the juvenile center is due to have rape charges filed against him. The *Sun* expose revealed that on February 19 of this year, the unnamed staff member told the young victim that he was taking her to see her lawyer. Instead he took her to an empty crafts room in the building where he raped her. He attempted to rape her again on March 8, but the young girl, whose identity was not disclosed because she is a juvenile, resisted and told her caseworker of this attempt. At that time the girl's lawyer, a public defender, was also notified.

36 DAYS LATER

It wasn't until 36 days later, on April 12, that the detention center or the public defender notified the police. The victim's mother was not to learn of this incident until the 14-year-old called her mother a short time after this.

The *Sun* has repeatedly tried to get a statement from Mrs. Edna Goodridge, the director of the juvenile center. Goodridge has refused to explain the month-long silence which took place after the girl's testimony. The prosecutor's office and the police also refused to comment on why they didn't immediately inform the girl's parents.

The victim's mother has stated that she believes that her daughter did not report the original rape because she was scared and wanted to keep out of trouble in order "to get out of there as soon as possible." □



Black worker at J.P. Stevens textile plant oversees weaving looms. Textile workers are among the lowest paid industrial workers in U.S.

BATTLE HEIGHTENS TO ORGANIZE SOUTHERN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

(Columbus, Ga.) - A battle to unionize the textile industry, the South's largest, is mounting here despite stiff opposition from large textile manufacturers, according to a *Guardian* newspaper feature.

Of this country's 2 million textile workers, only half of them are in unions. Of 550,000 primarily Black, Southern textile workers one-fourth of North Carolinas industrial workforce, one-fourth of South Carolina's and one-eighth of Georgia's — only 50,000 belong to the region's major textile union, the Textile Worker's Union of America (IWUA).

Drives to organize southern textile workers have been unsuccessful due to intense and often illegal company opposition, lack of financing and instigated political and racial divisions among the workers themselves.

"Since the textile industry is the "backbone of the economy here, it sets the example for other industries," a union organizer for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department (IUD), Mike Krevosh, told the *Pacific News Service*.

The whole attitude of anti-unionism has spread throughout the industries and has kept wages down," he continued. This has led to the super exploitation of Southern Black workers.

For example, North Carolina the South's most highly industrialized state and biggest textile manufacturer, also has the nations' lowest average industrial wages.

The IUD and the TWUA have been struggling to unionize the Southeast for almost 14 years, since 1962. As their main target they picket J.P. Stevens, part of the Morgan empire and the nation's second largest textile manufacturer. Hundreds of workers have been fired or harassed while the company has refused to negotiate in good faith.

A dozen complaints against J.P. Stevens filed with the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) have been upheld. The NLRB has had to order Stevens to reinstate 289 workers, with back pay totaling $1.3 million.

Last June, to avoid unionization, the company illegally closed its Statesboro, Georgia, plant. Two years earlier a judge ordered the company to negotiate with the union but instead the plant was closed because it was supposedly losing money.

BOLSTER FORCES

In order to bolster their forces, the TWU and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union (ACW) are planning to merge into the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union. A convention will be held in June to conclude the merger. The merged unions are expected to call for a nationwide boycott of Stevens products, similar to the successful ACW boycott against the Farah pants chain three years ago.

Even with this merger the union still faces a hard task as they will have to combat the racist, "non-union" atmosphere of the South. This atmosphere is maintained by the "Big Three" textile producers — Burlington, Stevens, and Deering Milliken. An Arkansas state official commented, "One of the big attractions Arkansas offers. . .is an hourly wage scale that is about 70 per cent of the U.S. average for manufacturing.

But a Mississippi official cited other benefits as he said, "I believe the nonunion atmosphere far outweighs low wages as a factor because of the problems, such as strikes, that go with unions."

LOW WAGES

Beside low wages and living standards, southern textile workers must endure unhealthy and sometimes fatal working conditions. Byssinosis, or "Brown lung" is a respiratory disease caused by breathing cotton dust which has afflicted over 100,000 workers, according to U.S. Labor Department statistics. □

Rights Commission Reveals Union Bias

(Washington, D.C..) - Despite numerous federal laws, court decisions and government programs, many unions, including the two-million member Teamsters Union and 15 building trade unions with memberships totaling four million, "continue to restrict the employment opportunities of minorities and women," the U.S. Civil Rights Commission reported last week.

The report, the result of the Commission's evaluation of the success of mandatory federal minority hiring quotas in five cities — San Francisco, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Atlanta and Washington — concluded that all present efforts to fight racism within these unions have failed, saying: "There is no generally available, effective means of correcting discriminatory practices in building trades and trucking unions.

"While discrimination in referral unions is not as overt as it once was," the Commission said, "it remains a significant cause of smaller pay checks for minorities and women." A number of tactics are employed by these racist unions including limiting membership, apprenticeship age ceilings and interviews to discriminate.

The Commission report recommended that the unions throughout the U.S. be required to have agreements with federal construction contractors to set goals and timetables for the hiring of minorities and women and recommended that the federal government end all area-wide compliance plans and cancel federal construction contracts involving unions that have not reached hiring goals.

Proposition 15

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

packed with 120 tons of uranium, and surrounded by water which serves as a cooling function.

Minor, at this point in his presentation, mentioned an incident in Browns Ferry, Alabama, where a blazing six-hour fire, evaporated the cooling water surrounding the "core" to the point that just three feet of water was left. If the "melt down" had proceeded, the resulting explosion and radioactive pollutant escape would have been 1,000 times greater than the Hiroshima blast in 1945. (He mentioned, too that when they tried to contact the Browns Ferry authorities for the evacuation plans, the man who held them couldn't be found.)

"Indeed, there is no known 'emergency core cooling project' that works," Minor said. "Six times out of six experimentally, the emergency cooling has failed."

A second major problem Minor explained is that of dealing with plutonium, a man-made radioactive "waste" element, which is a by-product of the atom-splitting process. "Over 600 pounds of this radioactive plutonium is generated by each power plant each year — and here, 'safe' storage becomes an all-important factor."

Scientists, Minor said, only know that plutonium stays radioactive for upwards of 250,000 years and that one milligram of plutonium at a close distance to humans causes severe cancer of different varieties. Like much else in the nuclear power field, there is no known "safe" storage for this element.

During a provocative question and answer period, Minor and Kidd brought out the point that:

•Nuclear power plants can only be used for 30 years before they become inoperational and highly radioactive.

•The rods used to control the atom-splitting process become so highly radioactive that storage and stockpiling are serious problems.

•Nuclear energy only provides 2 per cent of California's energy needs, and 6 per cent of the country's needs, while exhausting 2 per cent of the total national energy supply in the process.

•Alternative energy sources, particularly solar energy, can provide upwards of 22 per cent of the state's "low-energy" needs (heating, lighting, etc.) with few of the safety risks and far more jobs than nuclear power can ever produce. □

Rizzo's Gangster Politics Losing Appeal In Philly

(Philadelphia, Pa.) - Mayor Frank Rizzo, known for his racist, gangster-style political tactics, is in deep trouble as leaders of a campaign against him have gathered more than two-thirds of the signatures necessary for a special recall election.

The Citizen's Committee to Recall Rizzo announced last week that it had more than 100,000 of the necessary 145,000 signatures (25 per cent of the registered voters in the last mayoral election), with 80,000 of them notarized, the *San Francisco Examiner* reports. The Committee has a 60-day period in which to gather the signatures, and leaders of the drive are said to "believe very strongly" they will soon exceed their goal of 200,000 signatures.

When the petitions are certified by Philadelphia city commissioners, Rizzo will have 10 days to resign. If he does not resign, a recall election will be held in 90



FRANK RIZZO.

days, even if there has to be a special election.

Rizzo, whose campaign slogan was, "I will make Attila the Hun look like a faggot," while pledged to rid the city of "bleeding hearts, dangerous radicals, pinkos and faggots," has acted like a pompous, haughty and overbearing king from the Middle Ages since his re-election. He has heavily burdened the city's taxpayers with harsh new taxes while he and his wife enjoy good liquor, luxury and their $140,000 fancy Chestnut Hill (an exclusive Philadelphia suburb) home, *Time* magazine reports.

In Rizzo's first term he increased the city employment rolls by doling out 3,881 jobs to his political friends and allies. In 1975 he raised the salaries of 20,000 city employees by a hefty 12.8 per cent. But only one month into his second term, Rizzo "discovered" a budget deficit of $80 million. To make up this deficit he has chosen to burden the city's poor with heavy taxes and cutbacks, even threatening to close Philadelphia General Hospital, the city's only municipally supported hospital.

Over 1,000 volunteers are participating in the Rizzo recall drive and this number is expected to double soon. Richard Chapman, leader of the local chapter of the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), explained that Philadelphia citizens "feel that they have been defrauded by Rizzo" and are organizing to oust him.□



Unchecked racist violence in Boston (left to right): Racists attack Black man; bombed NAACP office in Boston's South End; the beating of THEODORE LANDSMARK; South Boston racist in Nazi helmet.

R.O.A.R. LEADER VOWS "SEGREGATIONISTS WILL PREVAIL"

RACIST BOSTON YOUTH RELEASED AFTER CITY HALL ASSAULT ON BLACK ATTORNEY

(Boston, Mass.) - The racist White teenage bigots responsible for the flagpole beating of Black attorney Theodore Landsmark in front of Boston City Hall recently have been set free with suspended sentences and probation after their recent convictions.

Joseph Rakes, who beat Landsmark with the flagpole and Edward Irwin, both 19, received a "tender slap on the wrist" reports the *Militant*, while other White youths involved in the blatant assault weren't even prosecuted. Both Rakes and Irvin were convicted on charges of assault and battery with a dangerous weapon. Despite numerous news photographs of the incident, Boston police claimed that they could not identify the other young racists involved.

However, police have been able to round up seven Black "suspects" to charge with the near-fatal beating of Richard Polert, a White auto mechanic. Five of the youths have been arrested and face hearings in Boston Juvenile Court while Randolph Lewis and Stanley Young are being held in jail on $25,000 bond. They have been charged with intent to murder, armed robbery, and assault with a dangerous weapon. The two are also 19 years old but have been unable to get released from jail as the court has repeatedly refused to lower their bail.

Leaders of the racist ROAR (Restore Our Alienated Rights) organization are using this incident as a rallying cry for an all-out attack on Boston's beleaguered and justifiably angry Black community.

South Boston marshal and ROAR leader Dan Yotts has proudly said that "as long as we have young people from Southie (South Boston) and Charlestown, such as we had at City Hall Plaza (where Landsmark was beaten)" White segregationists will prevail.

After the attack on Poleet, Joseph Henry, a Black man, was badly beaten in Boston's Haymarket Square subway station with a lead pipe. Henry, a coordinator for a voluntary busing plan which sends Black students to suburban Braintree, Massachusetts, suffered a fractured jaw and two fractured wrists and probably would have been killed if an unidentified White man hadn't come to his aid.

Some of the city's Black population, however, has decided to take their protection in their own hands. A recent meeting organized to discuss racial turmoil called for "urban warfare" and "perimeter defense of the Black community," *The New York Times* reports.

Despite the increasingly anti-Black sentiment of the city the police have chosen to cordon off sections of the Black commmunty to protect White motorists. The beating of Poleet, who may never recover, was the response to White night riders shooting up Black housing projects. The police presence in Boston's Black community has been described by the *Boston Herald-American* as that of "a small army."

After refusing to prosecute ROAR for over two years for its role in the terror unleashed on countless numbers of Black students and families, the Massachusetts state attorney general's office has announced the formation of a special unit to fight racial violence. The unit, funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), was formed after the Poleet beating and will consist of FBI, state and local police and justice officials.

The special unit will have expanded resources "to speed-up investigations and the gathering of evidence" by skipping the district court and going directly to a grand jury in the superior court. The unit is expected to have a nearly 100 per cent conviction rate, with an average of 80 to 90 days from arrest to conviction.□

...And Bid Him Sing

By David G. Du Bois

Exciting Novel Examines The Lives Of Black Americans In Egypt

*Taking a White American woman for a lover poses problems for Suliman Ibn Rashid as a Black man deeply embittered over White racism in America. The conflict between Suliman and Mika is apparent in the following excerpt from . . .*And Bid Him Sing, *BLACK PANTHER Editor-in-Chief David G. Du Bois' penetrating novel about Black Americans living in Cairo, Egypt, at the time of the 1967 Middle East War.*

PART 31

Three weeks after the poetry reading, Suliman was offered a job with the U.S. aid office that employed Mika, teaching English to Egyptians working on aid programs. Mika got him the offer. He didn't hesitate to accept. It meant a good income, for Egypt.

After four months with the mission he took a furnished apartment for himself, but continued to pay the three pounds a month rent for his room in Ard el Sherif. Karima continued to live there.

Suliman was the last to leave the air-conditioned office. Mika was waiting for him in the downstairs lounge. She left the group she was talking with when she saw him come out of the elevator.

STRICT DISCIPLINE

"Your children are still complaining about your strict discipline," she said as they drew together, both walking rapidly toward the exit, "but they like you very much. Mr. Sampson says your group is moving faster than any of the others. I'm *so* proud of you!"

Suliman shot her a steely look, but said nothing.

"Oh, there you go again!" They were descending the wide front steps of the Garden City headquarters of the U.S. Food and Development Mission in Egypt.

Suliman opened the door of a waiting taxi, got in after her and pushed himself into the corner of the wide Mercedes Benz seat. Mika was sitting almost in the center of the seat.

"Why can't I be proud of you? After all, I did get you the job. I'm responsible. If you hadn't worked out it would have been on my head." When he didn't reply she continued, "You'd think I was just anybody as far as you're concerned." She was digging in to her squarish, patent-leather purse for her cigarette lighter.

"Every whitey's just anybody as far as I'm concerned. I've told you that a hundred times," Suliman said coldly, his voice wavering a little. He was staring out the window.

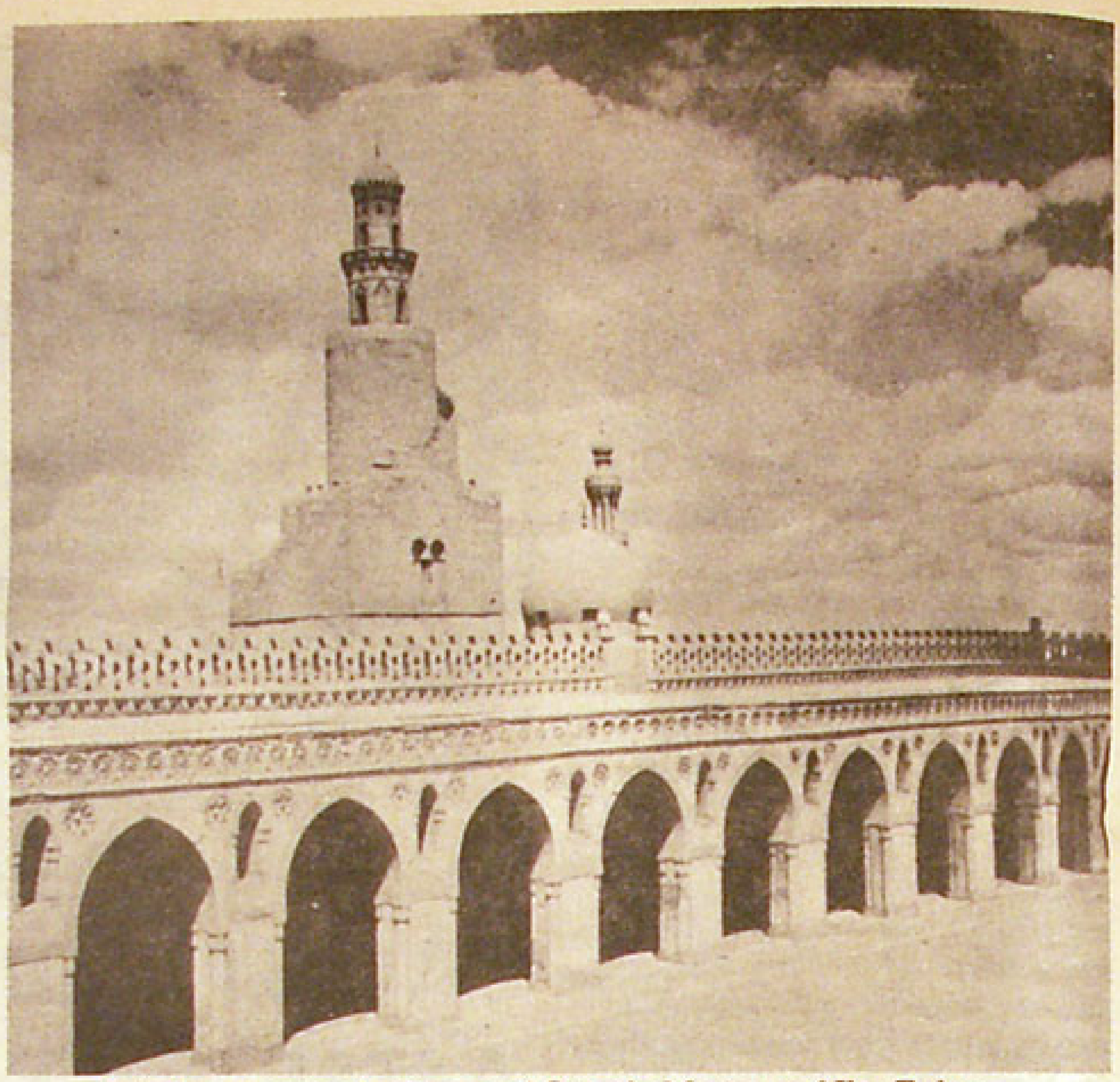
"Well, in that case I don't understand why you're not sleeping with 'just anybody.' " Mika was hurt but determined not to show it. She lit her cigarette with a flourish, drawing attention to his failure to light it for her.

"How do you know I'm not?"

"I don't, and I don't care. I've told you *that* a hundred times. But you're not and you needn't try to make me think you are."

The taxi was making its way carefully through the tangle of cars of ancient vintage and the daringly nonchalant pedestrians who swarmed through the giant Tahrir Square. It was difficult for her but Mika knew by now that the only way to avoid a violent row was to keep quiet. In the privacy of his or her apartment, sometimes in the presence of others, they both let go, regularly and passionately. But the taxi restrained them. They needed space to charge about in when they argued. They needed things to push and shove around, to threaten to break; doors to slam, furniture to climb on. . .the bed to fall into when it was all over. A taxi provided none of this.

It was easier for him. He sulked naturally. For as long as he could remember he'd retreated into silence when he was hurt or puzzled — silence or violence. So far he'd avoided violence with Mika. She was so small, so delicate, and at the same time so wildly passionate. But it was her absolute confidence, her natural and direct honesty that really kept him in check. It was her unquestioned certainty that *she* had no prejudice against anybody because they happened to be colored.



Interior court and minaret of Cairo's Mosque of Ibn Tulun.

"YOUR CHILDREN"

"Your children," "I'm so proud of you." He repeated the phrases to himself. "To her all Egyptians are children, and what the fuck business has she got being proud of me, like she knew from the beginning I wouldn't work out and suddenly discovering I can."

The taxi swung into "their street." She called it that. She was an incurable romantic. Her apartment was at one end, his at the other. Five blocks separated them. As the cab drew up in front of his building, Mika said, "I'm going out tonight. But I'll be back before ten. Promised Mr. and Mrs. Plansky I'd visit them tonight."

EUSTEZ SULIMAN

"Okay," Suliman said as he got out of the taxi. He shut the door with some force and a look passed between them that they both understood — he begrudgingly, she gratefully. The taxi pulled away from the curb.

The bowab rose from his bench beside the entrance and saluted Suliman as he approached. Suliman, flat black leather briefcase in one hand, cane in the other, said: *"Ziyek, ya Abu Aala?* (How are you, oh, Abu Aala?)"

"El hamdullilah Eustez Suliman," the old man answered.

On the way up in the elevator he was already making plans for his free evening. He hadn't expected it. He'd go first to Karima to give her some money. He didn't particularly want to see her. But he hadn't been there for nearly three weeks now and he knew the only way to keep her from raising hell was to stop by once in a while, give her some money and, if they were both in the mood, take a roll in the sheets.

TO BE CONTINUED

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"Sacramento And The Panther Bill"

The chapter "Sacramento and the Panther Bill" from Revolutionary Suicide *details the historic trip to Sacramento in opposition to a proposed gun control law by armed members of the Black Panther Party which gave the Party national attention. In this portion, Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton describes the events leading up to this encounter.*

PART 51

"What reaches them
Making them ill at ease, fearful?
Today they shout prohibition at you
'Thou shalt not this'
'Thou shalt not that'
'Reserved for whites only'
You laugh.
One thing they cannot prohibit —
The strong men. . .comin on
The strong men gittin' stronger.
Strong men. . .
Stronger. . ."
— Sterling A. Brown, *Strong Men*

Bobby and I look back on the early days of the Black Panthers with nostalgia. It was a time of discovery and enthusiasm; we had hit on something unique. By standing up to the police as equals, even holding them off, and yet remaining within the law, we had demonstrated Black pride to the community in a concrete way.

Everywhere we went we caused traffic jams. People constantly stopped us to say how much they respected our courage. The idea of armed self-defense as a community policy was still new and a little intimidating to them; but it also made them think. More important, it created a feeling of solidarity.



Black Panther Party founder, leader and chief theoretician HUEY P. NEWTON in the early days of the Party.

BLACK CITIZENS

When we saw how Black citizens reacted to our movement, we were greatly encouraged. Despite the ever-present danger of retaliation, the risks were more than worth it. At that time, however, our activities were confined to a small area, and we wanted Black people throughout the country to know the Oakland story.

In April, 1967, we were invited to appear on a radio talk show in Oakland, the kind where people phone in questions and make comments. Early in the program we explained our ten-point program, why we were focusing on Point 7, and why it was necessary for Black men to arm themselves. We also made it clear that we were within our Constitutional rights.

Hundreds of calls poured in — the lines were jammed. Some people agreed with us; others disputed our points. We welcomed the discussion, because criticism helped us to find weaknesses in our program and to sharpen our position.

One of the callers was Donald Mulford, a conservative Republican state assemblyman from Piedmont, one of the wealthy, White sections of Oakland. Mulford was so close to Oakland's power structure that his call could only mean he saw political profit in attacking the Black Panthers. He told us that he planned to introduce a bill into the state legislature to make it illegal for us to patrol with our weapons.

It was a bill, he said, that would "get" the Black Panthers. Mulford's call was a logical response of the system. We knew how the system operated. If we used the laws in our own interest and against theirs, then the power structure would simply change the laws. Mulford was more than willing to be that agent of change.

A few days later, the paper carried a story about Mulford's "Panther bill." In its particulars it was what we had expected — a bill intended to suppress the people's constitutional right to bear arms. Until then, White men had owned and carried weapons with impunity. Groups like the Minutemen and the Rangers in Richmond were known to have arsenals, but nobody introduced bills against them.

Mulford had been asked by the Oakland police to introduce this bill because "young Black toughs," as they called us, were walking around with guns. The bill was further evidence of this country's vicious double standard against Blacks.

The actual pattern of White racism was gradually being put into effect. They would escalate the killing of Blacks, but this time the police would do the job that the Klu Klux Klan had done in the past.

The Black Panthers have never viewed such paramilitary groups as the Klu Klux Klan or the Minutemen as particularly dangerous. The real danger comes from highly organized Establishment forces — the local police, the National Guard, and the United States military. They were the ones who devastated Watts and killed innocent people.

PARAMILITARY GROUPS

In comparison to them the paramilitary groups are insignificant. In fact, these groups are hardly organized at all. It is the uniformed men who are dangerous and who come into our communities every day to commit violence against us, knowing that the laws will protect them.

Bobby Seale and I discussed the Mulford bill against this background. Sheriff Younger had suggested, facetiously, that the Dowell family attempt to get their case heard at the state capitol. The Dowell family only wanted some good to come out of all the grief inflicted on them.

We knew that the Dowells would get no better consideration in Sacramento than they had received from Younger. The legislators would probably tell them to go to the governor, and the governor would point to Washington.

TO BE CONTINUED

HUEY P. NEWTON WANTS TO COME HOME

By Raymond Boone, Richmond Afro-American

Following, THE BLACK PANTHER reprints a recent article based on an interview with Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton. The interview was conducted in Havana, Cuba, by Raymond H. Boone, editor of the Richmond (Virginia) Afro-American, *and syndicated throughout the U.S. by the National Newspaper Publishers Association, the Black press of America.*

(Havana, Cuba) - Huey P. Newton, the 34-year-old co-founder of the Black Panther Party who has been in exile in Cuba for more than a year, is now awaiting the okay from his lawyers to return to the United States and stand trial for a bizarre string of violent crimes.

In an hour-long interview here, Newton said that, although he was "very happy" in Cuba and appreciative of the red-carpet treatment Fidel Castro's socialist government had accorded him, he is ready to return home and face the charges against him — charges to which he says "I am not guilty."

Newton also revealed that he "was about to go back" to the United States a few months ago after his Party "had gathered enough information about the false charges."

But he said his lawyers told him to forget the trip back after they learned that former Black Panther Eldridge Cleaver, back in jail in the United States after ending a seven-year self-imposed exile last November 18, was scheduled to testify in Washington on terrorism and subversive activities in the United States.

"I was about to go back and face the charges" — but then "renegade scab Eldridge Cleaver returned," Newton said. "So my attorneys came in and they advised me to wait until after he (Cleaver) goes before the House Internal Affairs Committee to see what charges might come out of that. I am in a position to wait and see."

But waiting isn't Newton's game. While his big, winning smile and easy manner give the outward impression of a man at peace with himself, Newton is an intense, restless young



BPINS photo

HUEY P. NEWTON, Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician, greets well-wishers at 1974 Book Party at the Oakland Community Learning Center. Now in exile in Cuba, Huey is awaiting a safe return to the U.S.

Bay Area Celebration Marks International Day Of Solidarity With Palestine

Ericka Huggins Reads B.P.P Statement In Support Of Palestinian People

(San Francisco, Calif.) - "An Evening of Solidarity with the Palestinian People" was the theme of a spirited rally and cultural program held here on May 14 in celebration of International Day of Solidarity with Palestine at the Neighborhood Arts Theater, 220 Buchanan Street.

Sponsored by the May 15th Coalition — International Day of Solidarity with Palestine falls annually on May 15, the date in 1948 when the Zionist state of Israel was proclaimed — the celebration featured a photographic and cultural exhibit, music, dancing, and a costume show. Messages of solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, were presented by numerous progressive Bay Area organizations, including a beautifully stirring message from the Black Panther Party, read by leading Party member Ms. Ericka Huggins.

Prior to the formal program guests browsed over an attractive cultural exhibit which included Palestinian arts and crafts, photographs depicting the burned faces of Palestinian children — victims of Israeli aggression — as well as a large selection of literature on the Middle East that was on sale.

Next, the program began with a brief history of the Palestinian struggle and the May 15th Coalition, presented by Ms. Laura Malek, a Coalition representative. Ms. Malek explained that the Coalition was formed on three Principles of Unity: (1) Recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people and the PLO; (2) Support of the November, 10, 1975, United Nations resolution declaring Zionism a form of racism; and (3) The end to all U.S. aid to Israel and the withdrawal of the U.S. from the Sinai Peninsula.

PALESTINIAN STUDENTS

Following Ms. Malek, the Union of Palestinian Students at the University of California, Berkeley, sang a rousing Palestinian song that had the audience clapping.

Next, was the keynote speaker for the evening, a young Palestinian woman named Annan, who migrated to the U.S. with her family several years ago to escape persecution by the Zionist Israeli government. Annan reflected the fierce determination of the Palestinian people on the Jordanian West Bank to resist their Zionist oppressors until they (Palestinians) reclaim the land stolen from them in 1948.

The messages of solidarity were next on the program. The Black Panther Party's statement of support, read by Ericka Huggins, said, in part:

". . .Let the Palestinian people know that they are not alone in their just struggle for freedom and liberation. . .let the Palestinian people know that the Black Panther Party stands in the forefront of an inseparable and growing coalition of allies and friends dedicated to the achievement of dignity and justice for all humankind.

"There is, indeed, a natural alliance between the Black people in the United States and the Palestinian people. We, too, are the victims of cruel expulsions, dispossessions and forced migrations. . . .

"The Black Panther Party joins all progressive and freedom-loving peoples throughout the world in extending our solidarity with the PLO in the fight for the human rights of the Palestinian people."

Sponsoring organizations who presented messages of support were the Palestine Solidarity Committee, the Union of Palestinian Students, the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, the Liberation Support Movement (LSM) and the Communist Party USA.

Following a short break for refreshments, the guests returned to enjoy a delightful and colorful presentation of Palestinian music, dancing and costumes.☐

man who must deal with an issue head-on once he has made a decision. He is also homesick, yearning to be back with relatives and friends and to operate from the American scene which is more familiar to him.

I got this impression of Newton after meeting him at dinner here, interviewing him and later chatting with him over drinks with other newspaper colleagues who were a part of an American delegation who visited Cuba a couple of weeks ago.

I met Newton in the lobby of the Havana Riveria here — a luxury, Miami Beach-type facility that was built by American gangsters just before Castro led the Cuban people to independence in 1959, after three decades of American domination and exploitation of the island 90 miles from Miami. I introduced myself and extended my hand to Newton and he shook it with both hands as though we were old friends and had not seen each other in years.

He looked more like a movie star than one with a reputation of a revolutionary theoretician. Possibly influenced by Castro's practice of wearing only military fatigues, I had somehow expected him to be wearing something resembling a "Black Panther outfit" — at least, the leather jacket.

Instead he looked like a model who just stepped off the cover of *Gentleman's Quarterly* wearing an expensive, perfect fitting faded denim outfit. He looked younger than his 34 years, but a slight limp from a bullet wound received in a confrontation with police reminded that his youthful look could not be attributed to an easy life.

During the interview, it became obvious that there remains bad blood between Newton and Cleaver, the former Minister of Information for the Black Panthers who was expelled by the Party in 1971 in an ideological spat.

In addition to calling Cleaver a "renegade scab," Newton sharply criticized him for supporting Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's foreign policy related to Third World countries and blamed Cleaver for the Panthers' violent philosophy during the turbulent sixties.

Newton said Cleaver's stand with Kissinger shows that Cleaver has gone beyond "shuffling" to return to the United States where he faces charges of attempted murder and assault stemming from a 1968 shootout between Panthers and Oakland, California, police. "He is not shuffling; he is crawling back," Newton said.

Newton, who once represented the epitome of Black rage against White racism in America, said that he sought to get the Panthers to abandon gun philosophy during the sixties — but was unsuccessful because of Cleaver's influence over Panther leaders.

". . .I tried to get the Party to stop the shooting, to stop their talk about the gun thing," Newton said. "They voted me down. We always had a Central Committee. They were mesmerized by Eldridge Cleaver."

Newton said he was "in solidarity" with the Panthers' current program of fielding political campaigns and community service projects such as free lunch programs and shoe distribution centers.

Once back in the United States, Newton indicated that he plans to devote much of his time to bringing Black liberation through the mobilization of Blacks to put "the right"



BPINS photos

HUEY P. NEWTON.

Blacks into City Hall and other "authoritative" places.

During the interview, Newton also:

•Called for support of Johnny Spain of the San Quentin Six who is on trial for murder;

•Charged that "police murdered" George Jackson who was killed at San Quentin;

•Told what life has been like for him, his wife and two children in Cuba where Newton is an "honored guest."

•Said that the Cuban government is moving to eliminate racism, but said there "probably" remains some racial discrimination, although he has not experienced any;

•Revealed that he is writing a "critical" book on the Panthers;

•Called survival the biggest problem confronting Black America;

•Observed that Black Americans and Cubans face the same enemies — "White racist North American authorities" — but the difference in the two groups is that "the Cubans found a way to liberate themselves" while Blacks "haven't found that way yet."□













BPINS photo

(Clockwise, from top) Palestinian schoolgirls face Zionist troops. Guerrillas study revolutionary theory of Fidel Castro and Che Guevara. Palestinian demonstration. Palestinian refugee camp. Ms. ERICKA HUGGINS delivers BPP statement at Bay Area International Day of Solidarity with Palestine. Women guerrillas in training.

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowlede of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

WAR DEATH TOLL RISES

Americans Urged To Prepare For Quick Exit From Rhodesia

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) - With the death toll mounting in the liberation struggle's war against the White minority regime of Rhodesia, the U.S. State Department last week "strongly advised" American tourists not to visit Rhodesia and urged Americans living in the country "to make contingency plans" for an emergency exit in the event of a major intensification of war.

Internews reported that the warning was issued from the U.S. embassy in South Africa. The U.S. does not officially recognize the government of Rhodesian "Prime Minister" Ian Smith and therefore does not maintain a diplomatic mission in the White settler regime. The State Department reminded U.S. citizens that



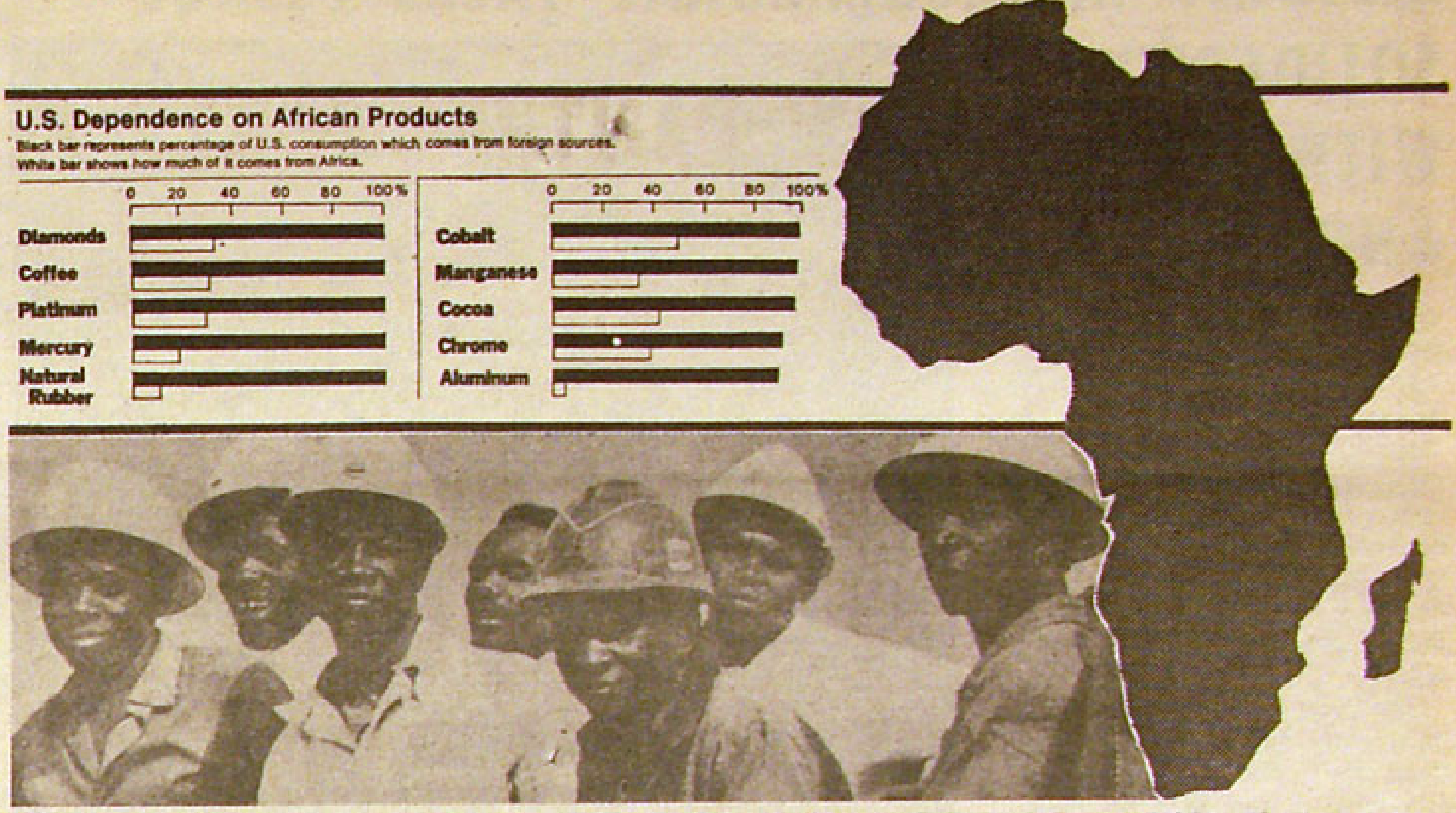
Young woman member of Zimbabwean liberation forces.

the American government would be unable to protect them from any possible danger.

Figures released by the Smith government claim that 37 Blacks and Whites died last week in intense fighting between government security forces and Black freedom fighters.

Between 1,000 and 2,000 Americans live in Rhodesia, at least 400 of whom are mercenaries fighting in the Rhodesian Army. Others are involved in business operations — primarily in mining — while others are

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U.S. industry is very dependent upon the natural resources and market places of Africa for its own profit. The wages of African workers have been kept down to accommodate these industries.

U.S. INVESTMENTS IN AFRICA REACH RECORD $3.7 BILLION

(Washington, D.C.) - The dual nature of U.S. imperialism in Africa was underscored by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's recent visit to the continent. While the Ford administration is attempting to patch up relations with Black-ruled states in Africa — where U.S. investments total more than $2.2 billion — America still maintains a lucrative $1.5 billion business in the White apartheid regime of South Africa, a staunch foe of Black majority rule.

Due to the lower personal income levels in developing African nations, U.S. capitalists have concentrated three-fourths of their total investments there in petroleum ($1.3 billion) and in mining and smelting ($446 million) rather than in manufacturing ($160 million), *The New York Times* reports. Seeking to benefit the people of their countries, progressive African countries are increasingly demanding that the U.S. give them a share in these rich investment projects.

Nearly half of the total American holdings in developing Africa are in Libya, Nigeria and Liberia, totalling $542 million, $238 million and $258 million respectively for 1974. (Aside from South Africa, these three are the only other African countries in which the Commerce Department measures U.S. investments.

The issue of Black majority rule in southern Africa, however, has had grave economic consequences for American investments in Africa on the continent. Nigeria, for example, angered over U.S. efforts to overthrow the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola), partially nationalized American oil companies, causing Yankee investments in developing Africa to decline overall by 6.5 per cent in 1974.

Meanwhile in Angola, Gulf Oil is still negotiating the future of the Cabinda oil reserves with the MPLA government. When Mozambique became formally independent of Portugal last October, Bethlehem Steel lost control of a flouride mine.

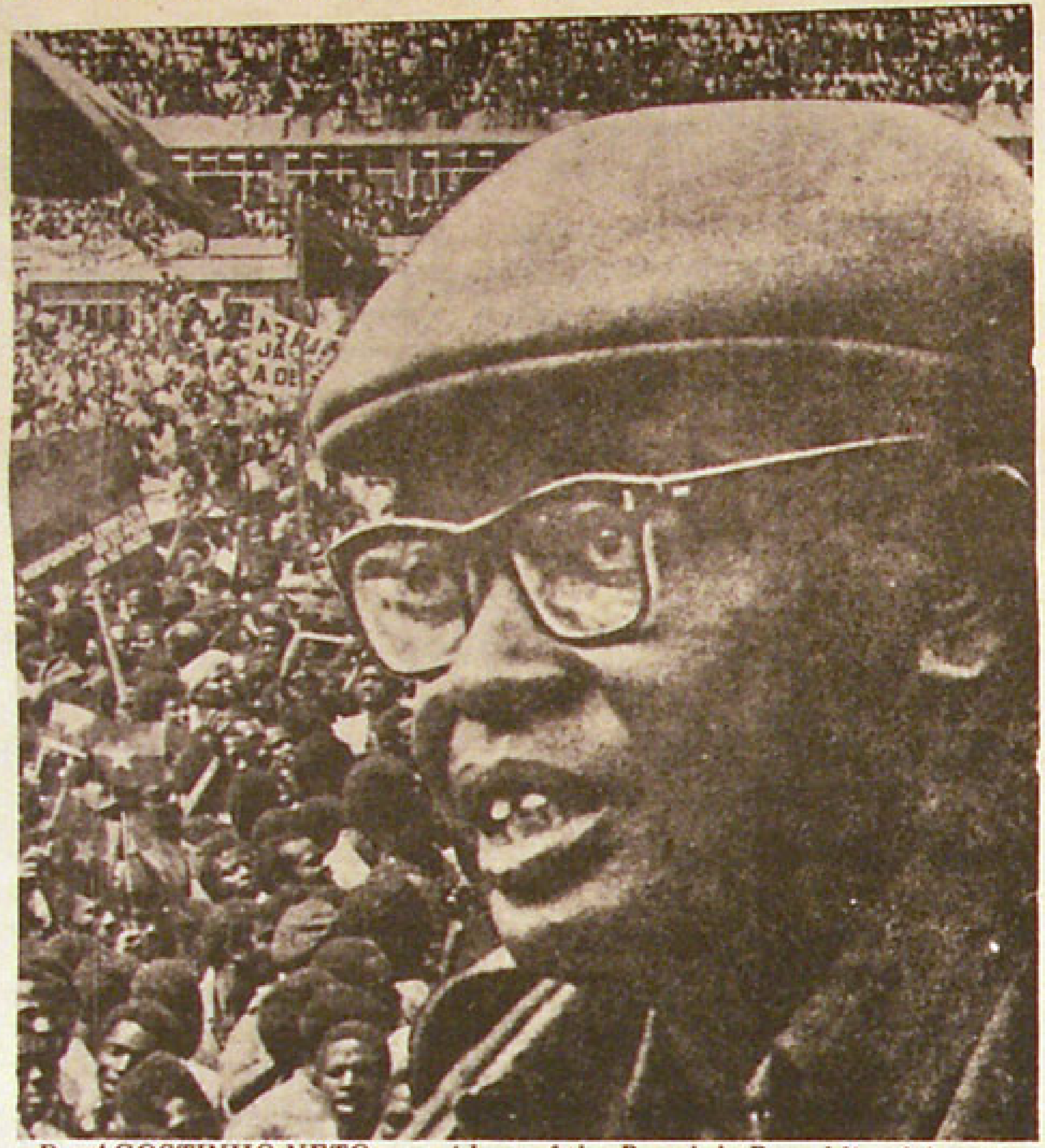
Total U.S. trade with the developing nations of Africa, however, is growing faster than that with South Africa. Between 1969 and 1975, the total vaule of U.S. trade with South Africa increased three times to $2.18 billion, while in Black-ruled nations, trade multiplied seven

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HISTORIC INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS PLEDGE SOLIDARITY WITH PEOPLE'S ANGOLA

Historic intercommunal talks pledging solidarity for the total liberation of the People's Republic of Angola were held in Conakry, Guinea, on March 15 of this year between Presidents Sekou Toure of Guinea, Agostinho Neto of the People's Republic of Angola, Luis Cabral of the People's Republic of Guinea-Bissau and Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba.

The four leaders addressed a mass rally held at the 28th of September Stadium, and the following is the text of President Neto's speech, the conclusion of a five-part BLACK PANTHER series presenting the remarks of the renowned heads of state. The speeches have been reprinted from the Cuban daily Granma.



Dr. AGOSTINHO NETO, president of the People's Republic of Angola.

CONCLUSION

"Long live the Revolution! Long live the Revolution!

"Dear Comrade President Sekou Toure;

"Dear Comrade Major Fidel Castro;

"Dear Comrade Cabral;

"People of Guinea;

"Comrades All:

"It is a great honor for all of us to celebrate here in Conakry a victory for Africa. We have all fought together against Portuguese colonialism — some of us on the battlefront and others aiding the guerrilla struggle in Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Angola and other parts — and we have attained a great victory: we have driven Portuguese colonialism out of Africa.

GREAT HAPPINESS

"For Africa, it was indeed a moment of great happiness to see the fascist regime defeated in Portugal and the idea of the self-determination of the colonized peoples of Africa accepted. The process of liberation of the former Portuguese colonies achieved its end. And then colonialism and the other imperialisms in our country, in Angola, and in other countries in Africa which have recently achieved liberation, that is, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe.

"Over the last few months we have waged struggles against troops of the regular armies of neighboring countries, organized by imperialism. We were attacked from the north and from the south by numerous forces whose aim was to capture Luanda, our capital.

"Our people, determined not to let themselves be dominated by the imperialists again, decided to carry on the armed struggle to the very end, until total victory was achieved. And today we are able to celebrate Africa's victory right here in the heroic, revolutionary capital city of Guinea.

"What made that victory possible was the aid we received from friendly countries, from anti-imperialist countries, from countries that are in favor of freedom and against the exploitation and oppression of the peoples.

"Here in Guinea we were given political, diplomatic and military aid for our struggle in Angola. And, thanks to the decisions of the Central Committee of the DPG (Democratic Party of Guinea) and the top leader of the Guinean revolution, there are now in Angola countrymen of yours, soldiers of Guinea, soldiers who fight side by side with us against South Africa.

"We also have the solidarity of our comrades in struggle, the comrades from Guinea-Bissau who, in spite of the fact that they have not been independent for long, also sent us aid, including military aid; and there are soldiers of Guinea-Bissau in Angola, fighting alongside us.

"There are also non-African countries, socialist countries, that provided us with the human and material resources we needed to defeat the South Africans and the Angolan puppets supported by them. I'm speaking of the Soviet Union, which provided us with a large quantity of weapons for the total liberation of our country, and the fraternal people of Cuba. Our Cuban comrades, who look upon the Angolan people's struggle as their very own, sent us the human resources for the final battle against the South African racists.

"And today victory is ours, thanks to the determination of the Angolan people, thanks to the determination of all Africa, thanks to the support and solidarity of the socialist countries; and we can stand proud that 1975 was the year of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Angola.

"We are fully aware of the fact that the imperialists will keep on trying to oppress us and to make decisions for us. But we will be consistent in our stand of not permitting the imperialists to return to our country, to Angola, to dictate orders to us. Now we are our own masters, and from now on the Angolan people will always be the masters of Angola.

"I believe that, from now on, each of us has a particular responsibility toward Africa. Africa is still not fully liberated. There are still parts ruled by the racists, where White minority regimes are in power: for exam-

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AFRICA IN FOCUS

South Africa

South Africa is considering forming a new alliance of "outlaw states" — nations that defy or are rejected by international organizations and agreements, *Pacific News Service* reports. In a recent speech to the South African Parliament following the signing of new Israeli-South African trade agreements, "Prime Minister" John Vorster announced a possible new alliance of middle-level powers," including South Africa, Israel, Rhodesia, Iran, Malawi, Chile, Taiwan and Paraguay.

South West Africa

The White minority regime of South West Africa (Namibia) recently announced that a 200-mile-long buffer zone over one-half mile deep will be created along part of the country's northern border with the People's Republic of Angola in an effort to crush the Black liberation movement fighting for independence from the ruling South African government — the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO). A government official said that the Black population now living in the buffer zone will be "resettled."

Nigeria

Troops of the White racist government of Rhodesia who pursue Zimbabwean freedom fighters across the Mozambique border may find themselves battling soldiers from the Nigerian army, *Africa* magazine reports. The Nigerian government has established a military mission in Mozambique's capital city of Maputo and has warned the Rhodesian government that future armed invasions into Mozambique will be considered acts of aggression by Nigeria.

Sahara

In the aftermath of formal annexation by Morocco and Mauritania, the Republic of Sahara, led by Polisario Front Liberation Forces, has intensified its military attacks against the two expansionist countries. Under an agreement signed last January with Spain — the former colonial power in the Sahara — Morocco will control the two-thirds of the Republic which contain rich phosphate deposits. Mauritania will be guaranteed a share in the phosphate mining ventures.



"Exploiters have neither race nor color," says the MPLA, which is in the process of waging an intensive educational campaign against racism, tribalism and regionalism.

U.S. THREATENS TO VETO U.N. ADMISSION OF PEOPLE'S ANGOLA

(Washington, D.C.) - The Ford administration has threatened to veto the application of the People's Republic of Angola for membership in the United Nations unless Cuban troops present in the West African nation withdraw, the *Washington Post* reported last week.

The U.S. has not demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Cuban forces from Angola, the *Post* said, but has arrogantly insisted on a promise from the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola)-led government that the Cubans would leave soon.

In the meantime, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. William Scranton has advised Elisio Desiqueiredo, head of the Angolan delegation to the U.N., that Angola should postpone its application for membership until the issue of the Cuban troops is resolved. The *Post* reported that Desiqueiredo planned to return to his country to discuss the American position.

Meanwhile, Angolan President Agostinho Neto has revealed that there are still some "trouble spots" along the northern and southern borders of his country and indirectly attacked Zaire and South Africa for continuing to wage terrorist attacks into Angola.

In a recently published speech made in Luanda, capital of the Angolan republic, Dr. Neto said, "There are incursions being made from outside against our country," referring to Angola's northern border with reactionary Black-ruled Zaire, "and in the same manner, there is a certain agitation on our southern border.

"There have been violations of our border in the south. . .and this (has happened) after we had contacts with the authorities of these countries who promised to keep their troops away from our borders," Dr. Neto said, clearly implicating South Africa for attacks on Angola's southern border.

The MPLA government, the *Los Angeles Times* reports, is growing increasingly irritated with Zaire and South Africa as well as Zambia, all of whom supported the defeated Black reactionary factions of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) in the recent war in Angola. While neither faction poses any

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South Africa Issues Nuclear Bomb Threat To Black Liberation Struggles

(Pretoria, South Africa) - The possibility of nuclear retaliation by the White apartheid regime of South Africa against the Black-ruled African states advocating Black majority rule loomed last week with a statement by South African "Prime Minister" John Vorster that his country has the ability to explode atomic bombs.

In an exclusive interview with *Newsweek* magazine, the South African leader said, in replying to a question about his country's nuclear capability, ". . .we can enrich uranium, and we have the capability. And we did not sign the nuclear-non-proliferation (non-growth) treaty." Vorster claimed that South Africa is "only interested in the peaceful applications of nuclear power." *Internews* reported that Vorster's statement was simultaneous to one made by two South African nuclear experts in Johannesburg. The nuclear experts said that their country's atomic bombs would be at least as powerful as the bombs dropped in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, by the U.S. during World War II.



Racist White South African troops, whose forces have been built up since their defeat in Angola.

South Africa "Defense Minister" Pieter Botha told Parliament recently that the country's military potential had been significantly beefed up since the country invaded Angola last October. South African military forces are now armed with more heavy artillery, tanks, helicopters and missiles, Botha said.

Meanwhile, as if to downplay the implications of the nuclear and military capability of the White minority South African regime, a senior government official said last week that "military intervention by South Africa to uphold the Rhodesian

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ETHIOPIA PREPARES MAJOR OFFENSIVE AGAINST ERITREA



Women guerrillas of the Eritrean liberation forces.

(Washington, D.C.) - Intelligence reports reaching here last week said that the Ethiopian military government was expected to launch a major offensive against Eritrean liberation forces in the next few days, using half the Ethiopian Army and tens of thousands of armed peasant "volunteers," *The New York Times* reported.

A U.S. official said that the intelligence reports indicated that this massive Ethiopian force would be armed with 45-year-old Italian rifles and machine guns and had already begun assembling in Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, and other towns in the country, which is illegally ruled by Ethiopia.

The reactionary Ethiopian junta was reported to have seized hundreds of civilian trucks and several Ethiopian Airlines planes to transport the volunteers from four northern provinces in Ethiopia to the areas of intensive Eritrean military action.

The Ethiopian military regime described the reports that it was planning a major action against Eritrea as "baseless fabrications." However, *Reuters* news agency reported that gas stations along the main roads to Eritrea have been ordered to keep their tanks full for the Ethiopian convoys; women prisoners and workers in a local factory have been preparing food rations in field packs for large numbers of people; medical personnel have been moved to the north; and foreign missionaries and other non-Eritreans in the rural part of Eritrea have been called to Asmara.

Under the leadership of the Eritrean Popular Liberation Forces (EPLF), the Eritrean armed struggle in recent months has succeeded in liberating 95 per cent of the countryside. Badly defeated, the Ethiopian government was said by one U.S. official to be making "a desperate gamble" to regain territory lost to

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

WORLD SCOPE

Thailand

Recent discoveries of ancient bronze artifacts here in the Thai village of Ban Chiang by a team of Thai and American archeologists are documentation of the existence of a prosperous Bronze Age culture on this remote plateau of northeastern Thailand. The artifacts, including bronze spearheads, anklets and bracelets, unearthed in the last two years in archeological expeditions, have been dated as far back as 3,600 B.C. This date is about 600 years earlier than the established dates for the oldest Bronze Age artifacts in the Middle East. These historic findings challenge many assumptions about the beginnings of technology and civilization.

Taiwan

In a current law-and-order campaign to halt a rising crime rate here, the price for purse snatching or lamb theft can be death. The most recent victim of the crackdown on crime in Taiwan was a man accused of participating in the theft of seven lambs. The only one of three suspects arrested, he was sentenced to be executed by firing squad. In this repressive campaign which began in late January, the military courts — which work more quickly than civilian courts and are more likely to impose death penalties — were ordered to take over and expedite the "most serious" criminal cases.

Spain

There are increasing occurrences of police torture of suspected political activists throughout Spain, especially in the Basque provinces, reports the *London Times*.

An unidentified *Times* reporter quoted a lawyer from San Sebastian, Miguel Costells, as saying that "in the Basque provinces massive roundups of political suspects and use of torture are as prevalent as in the worst times under the Franco regime."

One example of the Basque government's torturous measures is the case of a male prisoner who was beaten, then hung by the arms for three days and was repeatedly submerged in a bathtub filled with human excrement and vomit until he nearly drowned," the *Times* article continued.



Advice To Oneself

Without the cold and desolation of winter
There could not be the warmth and splendour of spring.

Calamity has tempered and hardened me.
And turned my mind into steel.

On The Road

Although they have tightly bound my arms and legs,
All over the mountain I hear the songs of birds,
And the forest is filled with the perfume of spring-flowers.
Who can prevent me from freely enjoying these,
Which take from the long journey a little of its loneliness?

Build The Country

People who come out of prison can build up the country.
Misfortune is a test of people's fidelity.
Those who protest at injustice are people of true merit.
When the prison-doors are opened, the real dragon will fly out.

Fine Weather

Everything evolves, it is in the cycle of nature:
After the rainy days, the fine weather comes.
In an instant, the whole world shakes off its damp clothes,
Thousands of li of mountains unfurl their brocade carpet.
Under the warm sun and the clean wind, the flowers smile,
In the big trees with branches washed clean, the birds make chorus.
Warmth fills the heart of man, and life reawakens.
Bitterness now makes way for happiness,
This is how nature wills it.

(All poems excerpted from Ho Chi Minh's Prison Diary, *in honor of the birthday of the heroic leader of the people of Vietnam on May 19, 1911.)*

O.C.L.C. PERFORMANCE TOP NOTCH

"NOBODY KNOWS THE TROUBLE I'VE SEEN": 200 YEARS OF OPPRESSION

(Oakland, Calif.) - The play *Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen* put on by members of the Beth Eden Baptist Church Ensemble was an excellent performance with singing and acting that held the Oakland Community Learning Center audience spellbound.

Performed last Sunday, May 16, as a benefit for the Oakland Community School, this engrossing drama was written and directed by Lee H. Wade, an OCS parent.

The play is a well thought out portrayal of the musical, social and cultural history of Black people in America. The performance begins as two children (Sam Haynes and Adrienne Staton) are visiting their grandmother (Angela Archie) who surprises them because she tells them that she will not be cleebrating the Bicentennial and proceeds to tell them why.

BACKDROP

Using this backdrop, the cast tnen acts out various stages of Black history in America in addition to singing the songs and reciting Black poetry from each particular era.

The cast's portrayal of the slave era of this country's past showed clearly how Black field and gospel songs of the time were created and sang in order to serve the needs of a people struggling for freedom. Familiar songs like "Wade in the Water," "Steal Away" and others were sang in the context in which they were created — to escape from slavery. As members of the cast children about the sermon which she heard in her younger days "that she will never forget." sang various freedom songs, some of the actors acted out a slave escape, displaying the relationship of the songs to the reality of a Black slave's existence.

One particular scene which was very impressive, humorous and captivating was the church scene in which the Grandma tells her









BPINS photos

Scenes from Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen: (top, left) Grandmother (ANGELA ARCHIE) tells story filled with Black history; (top, right) slave auction block; (center) cast marches down aisle singing slavery freedom song; (bottom, left) OCS youth sing "To Be Young, Gifted and Black."

Edward Bradford portrayed the preacher in this scene and preached a thunderous and entertaining sermon on the trials and temptation that face a young man who "leaves his father's house." Here the whole audience becomes deeply involved because they are, in fact, the congregation to whom the sermon is directed.

Starting with the heartless and cruel selling of slaves and ending with the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., this progressive drama deals directly with the oppression suffered by Black people in this country's 200-year history. The play depicts not only the despair and sorrows but also the strength, happiness and hope that has enabled Black people to survive.

Children from the Oakland Community School sang the popular "To Be Young, Gifted and Black" and their very presence represented our hope for the future.

At the end of the performance the cast received a standing ovation as it was very obvious they had won the hearts of the audience. The cast was introduced by director Lee H. Wade, who also received a standing ovation for a job well done. □

15th Anniversary Of U.S. Imperialism's Defeat At Playa Giron

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

of our Revolutionary Armed Forces and of our Ministry of the Interior. It was a victory for the ordinary men and women of our country who fought and won defending the homeland and socialism.

In importance, Playa Giron went far beyond the frontiers and the particular interests of Cuba.

For the United States, it signified the first big military and political defeat in more than a century of aggression, invasion, plunder and blackmail which the government of that country committed with almost total impunity on this continent.

For Latin America, the victory symbolized the irreversible presence of socialism in these lands and the confirmation that a new era bringing new possibilities was opening before the peoples oppressed and exploited by Yankee imperialism and by the antinational oligarchies.

The determination and fighting spirit of the Cuban people led by Fidel, the new world balance of forces, and the active support of the victorious Cuban Revolution by the USSR made it possible that such an honor and such a revolutionary responsibility fall to our people.

Commenting on the heroic actions of the Cuban people's army in defeating the Playa Giron (Bay of Pigs) invasion, Castro pointed out: "They were defending the smiles and happiness of the hundreds of thousands, the millions of children who had still not been born and who today are the splendid hope of the future of our country."



GENERATIONS

The defeat of the Revolution would have represented a somber setback to the desire for independence and the sacrifice of several generations of Cubans, from the time La Demajagua (where the first war of independence was declared) to the Sierra Maestra.

If the Revolution had lost the battle, the cause of progress and freedom of the Latin-American peoples, the cause of independence and anti-imperialism would have suffered the most terrible setback.

That was the sacred duty carried out by the men who shed their blood and lost their lives on the Playa Larga highway, at Palpite, Soplillar, San Blas, Cayo Ramona, Playa Giron. . .That is the undying feat our militant people wrote into history that April: our militia, Rebel Army forces, police, pilots, tankmen, gunners and marines.

But not only did the heroism of our people, which was inspired by the ideology and the cause of the proletariat and led by the extraordinary ability of Fidel, triumph at Giron.

It was also a victory for internationalism. Without the arms which the great homeland of Lenin together with other socialist countries resolutely supplied us, Cuba could have never repulsed the enemy's onslaught. In the midst of the aggression, Yankee imperialism could not ignore the determined attitude of the Soviet government and that of other revolutionary countries. The extraordinary wave of mass demonstrations which shook many Latin-American countries and other countries of the world and which even resulted in several deaths as a result of government repression, was another factor which contributed to paralyzing the criminal moves directed by Washington and CIA headquarters.

Playa Giron showed once again the correctness of what Fidel said: "The people do not fear death, they do fear the yoke."

After 15 years, we can appreciate better than ever what the 151 comrades who fell in those battles or who died as the result of their wounds were safeguarding.

They were defending the smiles and the happiness of the hundreds of thousands, the millions of children who had still not been born and who today are the splendid hope of the future of our country.

They were protecting the fruits of the labor of our people throughout these years which has radically transformed the face of the country and which guarantees a future of increasing health, culture and well-being for the children of Cuba.

They were safeguarding the evolution of the political process of our people, the development of our glorious Communist Party and of all our other revolutionary organizations; they were defending the path which led us to the historic 1st Congress, to the Socialist Constitution, to the awareness and achievements of today.

They were defending a bastion of internationalism which did not hesitate in showing its solidarity toward all peoples fighting against imperialism. With their lives they enabled our people to make possible an effective contribution today to the just and heroic cause of independence of the sister people of Angola.

That is the eternal glory of those who fell at Playa Giron.

Let us pay tribute to them and show our gratitude today and always.

By meeting the commitments set out by the 1st Congress of the Party thoroughly and to the letter.

By the work of the Revolution in the cities and countryside.

By the unceasing strengthening of our combat readiness.

By the all-round education of new revolutionary generations.

By the increasing development of communist awareness in our people.

By our ideals and our practice of internationalism.

May this be today and always our worthy tribute of loyalty and recognition to those who defended the country and socialism by nobly shedding their blood at Playa Giron; to those who defeated U.S. imperialism in Latin America for the first time. □

LATIN AMERICA

Chile

For the first time since the overthrow of the Marxist Allende government in 1973, the military junta here is tolerating the distribution of a report published inside Chile detailing abuses of human rights and gross violations of Chilean constitutional law. This apparent "hands-off" policy is an effort to counteract criticism of the junta at the upcoming Organization of American States (OAS) meeting scheduled to be held in Chile this June. The report, prepared by lawyers of a Catholic Church participatory organization, charges that the two-and-a-half year-old state of siege in Chile has acquired a "permanent character"

Honduras

Unfulfilled promises of land redistribution combined with last year's crippling drought are setting the stage for more violent confrontations between peasants and landowners in this poorest of Central America's countries. One year after the bloody massacre of 14 peasants and two priests (one an American) by landowners and the army, peasants are again organizing land seizures. Several hundred have been jailed following land raids in recent months.

The National Union of Campesinos (UNC), the fastest growing political organization in the country, has demanded that the government distribute plots of idle land totalling 370,000 acres to campesinos. Unless the government moves on promised reforms hundreds of thousands of landless peasants will miss another growing season and face mass malnutrition and starvation.

Bolivia

Bolivian Ambassador Joaquin Zenteno Anaya, commander of the civilian troops who captured and murdered Latin American revolutionary Ernesto (Che) Guevara in 1967, was shot and killed on a Paris street on May 11, the *San Francisco Chronicle* reports.

Anaya, whose revenge killing was claimed immediately by the previously unkown "Che Guevara Brigade," was one of five key persons involved in the murder of Che who have met violent deaths. No one was arrested for Anaya's killing.

SPORTS

MARTIAL ARTS

The Art Of Hitting

Timing one's strikes means the art of hitting the attacker as he comes forward or perhaps is lured into coming forward. The good fighter seems to outguess his opponent (actually, he has better timing) whenever possible, takes the initiative and influences the reaction of his opponent. Then, his actions are carried out purposefully and without hesitation. This requires confidence and no one can be a really heavy hitter through excellent timing unless he has complete faith in his/her own ability.

Ordinarily, two fighters of equal ability can follow each other's movements and unless there is a considerable difference in speed, they are very likely to stalemate each other. They have a sequential relationship which makes the proper timing of each movement dependent on the previous movement. Although there is a slight advantage in the initiative of attack, it must also be backed by superior speed in order to land successfully.

However, when the rhythm is broken, speed is no longer the primary element in the success of the attack or counterattack of the person who has broken the rhythm. If the rhythm has been well established, there is a tendency to continue in the sequence of movement.

The person who can break this rhythm by a slight hesitation or an unexpected movement can now attack or counterattack with only moderate speed; the opponent is "motorset" to continue with the previous rhythm and before he can adjust himself to the change, he has been hit.

Timing has to be felt and mastered as a psychological problem, even more than as a fighting problem The breaking of the rhythm relies on the fact that the victim is going to continue for a fraction of a second in the sequence of movements which has suddenly been interrupted. Sometimes, timing involves attacking with many threatening movements (feints/fakes). If the defender accepts this rhythm and attempts to deflect these various threats, then a slight hesitation will break the rhythm and provide the opportune moment to deliver an attack.

"DR. J" LEADS NEW YORK NETS TO A.B.A. CHAMPIONSHIP





Basketball star JULIUS "Dr. J" ERVING (32, white) is being proclaimed as "the best in the game" by both opponents and sportswriters.

(Uniondale, N.Y.) - Accolades continued to grow for Julius "Dr. J" Erving of the American Basketball Association's (ABA) New York Nets as he led his team last week to its second ABA championship in three years.

In the decisive 112-106 comeback victory over the Denver Nuggets, "Dr. J." scored 31 points and brought 19 rebounds to rack up a 37.7 point per game playoff average, a record-setting 226 points in the six-game series. For the playoffs, "Dr. J" also grabbed 85 rebounds, an average of over 14 points a game.

Acclaimed by both his opponents and reporters as the "best in the game today," "Dr. J" is 6', 6", 200 pounds and famous for his dazzling repertoire of dunk shots. Erving has over a half-dozen different dunk shots and has the ability to drive from any spot on the court and stuff the basketball through the hoop with either hand. In a recent game, Erving even came up with a new dunk shot: a left-handed, backhanded, reverse slam dunk that drew gasps and a wild, standing ovation.

Erving's coach, Kevin Loughery, an 11-year National Basketball Association (NBA) player, says that "Dr. J" makes a move in every game that he's never seen before. "The other night he was triple-teamed," Loughery said after a recent play-off game. "He faked out the first guy by moving the ball between his legs. Then he drove past the other guy and slammed (dunked) it over the third. . .He's the most graceful athlete, by far, I've ever seen on a basketball court," Loughery said.

Erving's display of his prowess during a playoff game in Denver, led Mrs. Dulcy Amter, head of the dance department of the University of Denver, to liken Erving's body control to that of the famed Russian ballet dancer Rudolf Nureyev.

The soft-spoken Erving shrugged off the comparison in a typical way, "Those who play basketball and those who dance may be very similar in appearance. But their objectives are very different. Dancers move for effect. Basketball players move to win. I don't have much interest in classical dancing, but if the music is rhythm and blues, I love to dance."

Another advantage held by Julius Erving is his airborne ability to control the ball with either hand. His ability to wave the ball around in his size 11 hands gives him the leisure to wait for a high percentage shot.

"Dr. J's" only fault, the *Los Angeles Times* concludes, is that he passes the ball too much — "because hardly anybody on his team or in his league has his ability to put the ball in the basket."

Congratulations "Dr. J" and the New York Nets for capturing the ABA championship.□

Street Academy Sponsors Sports Classic

(Oakland, Calif.)- Some of the nation's finest high school basketball players will be competing here on June 2-5 in the Second Annual East Oakland Street Academy High School All-Star Invitational Classic.

Tournament sites will include Laney College on June 2 and 3 and Merritt College on June 4 and 5 with the starting times at 4:30 p.m. High school stars such as All-American Johnny Nash of Long Beach Poly High, All-Northern California Player of the Year Francois Wise of Balboa High (San Francisco) and Northern California All-Star Geary McKoy of Oakland's Castlemont High are among those who have been invited to compete.

Tickets are $1.00 for each day and can be purchased at the door or at the East Oakland Street Academy, 609 98th Avenue, Oakland, California, (415) 596-1190 or 1191.

Americans Urged To Prepare Quick Exit From Rhodesia

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missionaries, doctors, farmers, adventurers and fugitives.

The New York Times reported that the State Department's warning did not seem to phase the Americans living in Rhodesia.

"There isn't anything they could say that would make me want to leave," said Barry Lundgren, a 29-year-old ex-police officer from Chicago who arrived two months ago seeking employment as a mercenary.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the U.S. secretary of state assured the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week that the Ford administration is prepared to implement its new African proposals and push for Black majority rule in Rhodesia despite political pressures from former California Governor Ronald Reagan, President Ford's chief opponent for the Republican presidential nomination.



The militancy of the Zimbabwean people against the Ian Smith regime in Rhodesia is ever increasing as they demand immediate majority rule.

Reagan has attacked the White House's new African proposals, particularly Kissinger's promise to leaders of Black-ruled African states during his recent tour to Africa that the Ford administration would urge Congress to repeal the notorious Byrd Amendment — which allows the U.S. to buy Rhodesian chrome in violation of economic sanctions imposed by the United Nations against the Smith regime.

Kissinger's appearance before the Foreign Relations Committee came in the wake of widespread press reports that the White House was enraged at the crafty secretary of state's strong pronouncements on Black majority rule in southern Africa, as well as his pledge that the Byrd Amendment would be replaced. Kissinger's assurances to the contrary, observers insist that the serious threat Reagan poses to Ford will prevent the President from moving against the Byrd Amendment for the time being.□

South Africa Issues Nuclear Bomb Threat

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government is absolutely out of the question."

According to an article in *The New York Times*, Eschel M. Rhoodle, South African secretary for information, claimed that the Vorster government was determined to stay out of the conflict between the White settler regime of Rhodesia and Black liberation forces there even if the conflict leads to bloodshed among the country's 278,000 Whites.

Observers report that South Africa is allegedly taking a hard line on aid to the Rhodesian government of "Prime Minister" Ian Smith in hopes of persuading Smith to accept Black majority rule. However, Black African leaders quickly point out the hypocrisy of South Africa's position as reflected in the country's longtime refusal to institute majority rule within its own borders.

When asked to comment on this glaring contradiction, Rhoodle shrugged it off by saying that the Smith government had gotten itself into trouble by claiming to favor majority rule, "but now that it comes to the point, they don't want to carry it out."

Internally, the Vorster regime is enacting additional fascist legislation designed to repress the growing Black liberation movement within South Africa. Earlier this month, a bill was introduced in Parliament providing sweeping new powers to reinforce the country's security laws. The proposed legislation would enable the government to hold suspects up to one year without trial or contact with lawyers.

Existing laws passed in 1950 designed to suppress the Communist Party allow the government to hold suspects incommunicado for 180 days.

Observers note that one aim of the legislation is to outlaw the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO). SWAPO is recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as the sole legitimate representative of the majority Black population of South West Africa (Namibia), which is illegally ruled by South Africa.□



U.S. Threatens Angolan Veto

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serious threat to MPLA, their repeated sporadic attacks are of concern to the MPLA which is seeking to consolidate the country's revolution.

A focal point in the Angolan revolution is the struggle against racism, tribalism and regionalism. Since its inception in 1961, the MPLA has waged an intensive educational campaign against racism, pointing out the disastrous effects it (racism) can have on the revolutionary process. As a guide for Angolan people to study, the MPLA's Department for Political Orientation produced an analytical document on the origins of racism. The following are some excerpts from this vanguard revolutionary analysis, reprinted from the *Guardian:*

". . .racism emerged as a necessity for the exploiter classes and became part of the ideology of colonialism. In the period of imperialism — the creation of colonial empires — racism became the principal ideological arm of the imperialist forces. . . .

DREW ATTENTION

"The MPLA always drew attention to the mistake of confusing colonialism, which is a system, with the colonialist settler who is a person occupying a determined place within the system. The contradiction which existed in Angola between the settler and the colonized is not a principal but a secondary contradiction. . .the principal contradiction in Angola is not, and never was, between two races. . . .

"The enemies. . .are those who oppose the advance of our revolution. They are those who aim at the continued exploitation of our people. Exploiters have neither race nor color. Just as revolutionaries are not defined by the color of their skin, but by their ideology and by their activities, so the reactionaries and exploiters can only be defined by their ideas and activities. . . ." the MPLA document affirms.

Angolan Prime Minister Lopo do Nascimento believes that the MPLA campaign against racism, tribalism and regionalism has been "very fruitful. But we must not rest on our laurels. We must maintain this campaign. . .We will wage a constant struggle at every level and in every sphere against this. . . .It is a natural one for the CIA to try to exploit in what we know will be a never-ending effort on the part of the U.S. to subvert and crush our revolution," do Nascimento concluded.□

Ethiopia Prepares Offensive Against Eritrea

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the Eritrean liberation forces.

Meanwhile, the EPLF and the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party (EPRP) recently issued a joint statment in which the EPRP affirms its unconditional support of the Eritrean people's struggle for total independence from Ethiopia and the EPLF pledges its support for the struggle being waged by the EPRP to bring about a socialist revolution in Ethiopia. Commenting on the statement of solidarity issued by the two vanguard organizations, Eritreans for Liberation in North America (EFLNA) noted:

"EFNLA has always called for a close and principled collaboration between progressive Eritreans and Ethiopians in the service of the toiling masses of the two countries. . .EFNLA views this new development (joint statement) as a positive step in the right direction and is generally encouraged that the EPRP is fighting to consolidate itself into 'a genuine Marxist-Leninist party, capable of leading the Ethiopian masses in their struggle against all forms of oppression and exploitation.' "□

Letters to the Editor

MARYLAND PEN OFFICIALS FOMENT VIOLENCE

Dear Sir:

Maryland Penitentiary officials have, for the past two weeks, been trying to increase already existing violence between prisoners by spreading false rumors.

In the past officials have caused riots to cover missing monies and other corrupt policies they profit from such as selling woodshop products and wholesale food, printing posters for outside people, selling drugs inside the pen and homosexual acts with prisoners. Graft has long been an unwritten, unspoken policy. The Maryland Pen Intercommunal Survival Collective (MPISC) has diligently educated the population on this issue. Consequently, for the past two years officials' efforts to create a riot have been frustrated. Instead, they find themselves in court more and more answering for their actions. This is accompanied by sporadic strikes, slow-downs, sabotage and expropriations on an increasing basis within respective shops.

So officials have decided to change their tactics from mass riots to individual assassinations of militants/political prisoners by other prisoners who, in most cases are unaware they are being used. A recent attempt to have members of the MPISC murdered by an unaware prisoner is a typical example of such a situation created by racist white Pen officials.

Last week Lieutenant Deeck took brother Ernest Blunt, who was attacked the day before by an unknown assailant, behind the mess hall and told him of a plot by Panthers to kill him that morning in the yard. (Ernest Blunt is known for his physical attacks on other prisoners which have earned him many enemies). Lt. Deeck, a leading member of the racist Nazi officials group here, knew of no plot by Panthers (as he call members of the MPISC) to kill anyone. In fact, he was trying to get Blunt to attack members of the 'Collective'. He failed. . .this time.

Blunt exposed Deeck to members of the 'Collective' and together they approached him (Deeck) about spreading false rumors. He admitted passing on what he "thought" was a rumor he heard the night before. It must be noted that Deeck was not even supposed to be at the Pen the "night" before since he works the 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. shift. When asked why he didn't provide some protection for Blunt or inform the MPISC of the rumor he became arrogant, incoherent and refused to say anymore after stating that he didn't have to answer to prisoners for his actions.

Subsequently, another lieutenant and the warden (both Black) were approached about this situation and a meeting scheduled for the next day. No meeting ever occurred and the warden could not be reached the following day.

Rumors being spread by prison officials are, in fact, working and the level of violence between prisoners is rapidly escalating in all Maryland prisons. Simultaneously, the number of prisoners they now have addicted to some kind of mind-bending drug is growing along with growth of politically aware prisoners. Through these drug programs (legal & illegal) prisoners are becoming the assassins for Pen officials since these are the prisoners racists such as Lt. Deeck pass false rumors on to and, who will believe and act on these rumors. Such tactics are similar to those used in the government's counter-intelligence program (COINTLEPRO) and strongly suspected to be directly related to the FBI's attempts to destroy Black and progressive organizations.

These corrupt officials must be investigated by local groups that are concerned about prison abuses. Progressive-minded people are also urged to protest against this activity by writing, phoning or contacting:

Mark A. Levin Commissioner of Corrections 6413 Windsor Mill Road Baltimore, Maryland 21207	and.	George Collins, Warden Maryland Penitentiary 954 Forrest Street Baltimore, Maryland 21202 Phone: 837-2135 Ext. 301

Note: While this article was being written a brother, Clayton Chapel, was murdered by one of these psychologically demented persons the officials allow to roam the yard to use at will. This, more than anything else, really reflects the true situation here.

All Power To The People
Maryland Pen Intercommunal Survival Collective (MPISC)

LUCASVILLE, OHIO HUNGER STRIKE

Dear Concerned Friends:

On April 4 at 8:00 a.m., the inmates of Lucasville prison (Southern Ohio Correctional Facility) went on a hunger strike. The inmates in cell block 4 of K corridor were the first to strike and immediately afterwards, the entire prison population followed up in support.

At this time, the inmates have conducted their strike nonviolently and in an orderly manner. The inmates merely proceed from their living quarters to the dining room, get their silverware and tray, then proceed back to their living quarters after placing the eating hardware in its' proper place.

However peaceful the inmates are conducting themselves, the officers are under the strictest orders to try and create any type of disorder that may be at all possible. The prison's administration are singling inmates out as spokesmen and kidnapping them back to the prison's disciplinary block.

Certain inmates are receiving threats on their lives if they don't discourage, the other inmates of their nonviolent and justifiable strike. It is our intention to inform you people of the situation in hopes of some type of assistance. We cannot accept being beaten, underfed, raped and disrespected, starved locked up for no reason, not given any wages for work, not allowed any recreation, having our visits harassed in the most inhumane fashion. We are striking in hopes of winning the privilege of exercising those rights and securities afforded us by the courts of this land.

Respectfully submitted,
Congress of Ohio Prisoner's Union
P.O. Box 787
Lucasville, Ohio 45648

U.S. Investments In Africa Reach Record

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

times to reach $11.6 billion in 1975.

Nearly 350 U.S. corporations have subsidiaries in South Africa, including many of the biggest and best known — General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, Mobile Oil, Firestone, Goodyear, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing, IBM, and Chase Manhattan Bank.

U.S. investments in the White supremacist regime accounted for almost 40 per cent of all American holdings on the African continent in 1974. Since 1972 investments in South Africa have been growing at a rate of 20 per cent annually. Increased activities by Black freedom fighters in the southern part of the continent do not seem to have hurt this trend significantly.

Nearly half of the American holdings in South Africa are in the manufacturing industry, totalling $263 million. Machinery and chemicals account for one-third of this figure. (The U.S. Commerce Department refuses to make public data on investments in mining, petroleum and motor vehicle production for fear of revealing individual company positions.)□

Historic Intercommunal Talks

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ple, Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa itself. The people of all those countries are fighting for their liberation.

"And we, who are on the battlefront, have the duty of supporting those peoples. I believe that progressive Africa and the socialist countries must continue to make patent their solidarity with the other peoples of the world. Africa must be free, completely free. . .

"Dear comrades: I want to thank the people of Guinea, the Central Committee of the DPG and Comrade President Sekou Toure for giving our country the opportunity to take part in such an important meeting as the one we have just concluded. . .for the presence of thousands of Guinean citizens who have come to this stadium to express their solidarity with the people of Angola.

"We always say, Victory is assured. We would also say, The struggle continues.

"Long live the Revolution!' "□

Sabotage Of B.P.P. Newspaper

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

Skatol "rendering the premises surrounding the point of application uninhabitable."

The San Diego office — which had previously gloated over the murders of Black Panther Party members John Savage and Sylvester Bell by members of the Ron Karenga-led US organization in 1970 — also suggested:

"Another possibility which the Bureau may wish to consider would be the composition and mailing of numerous letters to BPP Headquarters from various points throughout the country on stationary containing the national emblem of the (right-wing) Minutemen organization. These letters, in several different forms, would all have the common theme of warning the Black Panthers to cease publication or drastic measures would be taken by the Minutemen organization. . . .

"Utilization of the Minutemen organization through direction of informants within that group would also be a very effective measure for the disruption of the publication of this newspaper."

ANOTHER OCCASION

On another occasion, FBI agents contacted United Airlines officials, and inquired about rates being charged to distribute THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper. Seeminly an agreement was untimately reached so that the Black Panther Party would be "forced to pay the full legal rate allowable for newspaper shipment."

Later, in 1970, FBI headquarters directed 39 field offices to distribute copies of a column written by Victor Riesel, a nationally syndicated labor columnist.

"Portions of this column deals with (a) proposal that union members refuse to handle shipments of the B.P.P. newspaper. Obviously, if such a boycott gains national support, it will result in effectively cutting off BPP propaganda and finance," the COINTELPRO memo reveals.

Also, the COINTELPRO memo mentions a concocted scheme to create friction between the Nation of Islam and the Black Panther Party with the aim of thwarting the circulation of both newspapers.

Again, as has been mentioned, the Senate Select Committee report is just "the tip of the iceberg," and is obviously deficient in many areas. If the Black Panther Party had been contacted by the Church Committee, which it never was, a more thorough report could have been elicited.



BPINS photo

SAM NAPIER.

Examples of other types of harassment not included in the report are: the seemingly intentional misshipments of thousands of newspapers to the wrong cities; the soaking of cases upon cases of boxes of papers with kerosene; the murder of Circulation and Distribution Manager Sam Napier in New York City in 1971 and the burning of the East Coast Distribution office; the arson of a San Francisco warehouse which stored back issues of THE BLACK PANTHER and the daily police harassment of community volunteers whose cry of "Check it out, get your latest copy of THE BLACK PANTHER" was commonplace on the street-corners of dozens of large U.S. cities.□

Drumgo Describes Guard Harassment

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Drumgo's testimony depicted a scenario of guard hostility toward him, dating back to Soledad Prison in 1968.

While incarcerated in Soledad's "X" wing, the same guard who is providing the only incriminating evidence against him in the current proceedings, Urban Rubiaco, subjected Drumgo "to general harassment."

Transferred to San Quentin in July, 1970, Drumgo said his first contact with Rubiaco there was when the White racist guard came up to him and said, "I see you in the green room," referring to the gas chamber.

"He hated me," Drumgo said, which, in fact, Rubiaco admitted earlier in the trial.

Referring directly to August 21, Drumgo said that he was sitting in his cell, dressed in a T-shirt, shorts and no shoes, when suddenly his cell door opened.

When he came to the front of his cell, he said he saw Rubiaco operating the bar which opened the cells, and saw George Jackson with a gun.

Although Drumgo, in answer to another question, was "good friends with George, admired him, respected him, and looked up to him as a leader," he said he frankly "wanted to avoid everything that was happening.

"I saw it not as a 'takeover' but a set-up," Drumgo testified. "I thought the first people killed would be John (Cluchette), myself and George. The general level of hostility at the prison was high and they probably would have killed everyone on the tier."

Remaining in the back of the tier, Drumgo testified that he remained there until one prisoner yelled out, "George has been hit. The guards are coming." At that point, he said he ran—through the bloody hallways and still shoeless—to the other side of the first tier, eventually hiding under a bed in cell 1-AC-61 with "Mad Dog" Fields.

He mentioned incidentally that as he ran from one side to the other he passed Black Panther Party member Johnny Spain. "He looked like he was out of it, real gone," Drumgo testified, corroborating Spain's defense of "impaired consciousness."

Fleeta's voice softened and cracked several times when he described the scene when the San Quentin guards, led by a Lt. Nelson, came into the Adjustment Center.

STRIP NAKED

Told to strip naked and walk backwards to the front, Drumgo said that before he was knocked to the ground, Nelson held a machine gun to his back, and another guard held a machine gun to his head, as Nelson contemptuously told him, "Your daddy's (George Jackson) dead now. What you gonna do?"

Then someone said, "Take that nigger outside," and he was dragged to the AC courtyard, hogtied in chains and shackles, and spit upon and cursed at for what seemed forever.

"Then even put 'X's' on the bottom of our feet, red 'X's,' that's what they did," Drumgo said dramatically.

"I didn't touch anybody during the whole thing. That's bunk, been bunk for five years. I didn't touch nobody."

Before the Friday court session was over, his attorney displayed pictures to the jury which clearly showed that Drumgo's shoes remained in his cell the whole time during the incident, clearly disputing Rubiaco's claim he saw Fleeta kick one of he dead guards in the face.□



BPINS photo

AAPL President RENAULT ROBINSON (left) presents Fred Hampton lawsuit attorney JAMES MONTGOMERY with $100 check.

Fred Hampton Murder Case

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Committee and challenged everyone present to match his contribution.

Other guests at the benefit program were state senator Charles Chew, Syd Stapleton, national secretary of the Political Rights Defense Fund, the co-sponsor of the benefit program, Chicago Alderman Leon Despres and actress Virginia Capers. Entertainment was provided by Lefty Dizz and his band.

Meanwhile, there was no court last week in the trial proceedings before U.S. District Court Judge Joseph Sam Perry. Charles P. Korcoras, top assistant to Samuel K. Skinner, the U.S. attorney in Chicago, was dismissed last week by Skinner as head of a special investigation of the three Justice Department lawyers handling the government's case in the multi-million dollar suit. Skinner was forced to dismiss Korcoras from the investigation — involving extensive cover-up efforts by the Justice Department attorneys — following widespread protests over his (Korcoras') racism and prejudice against the plaintiffs.□

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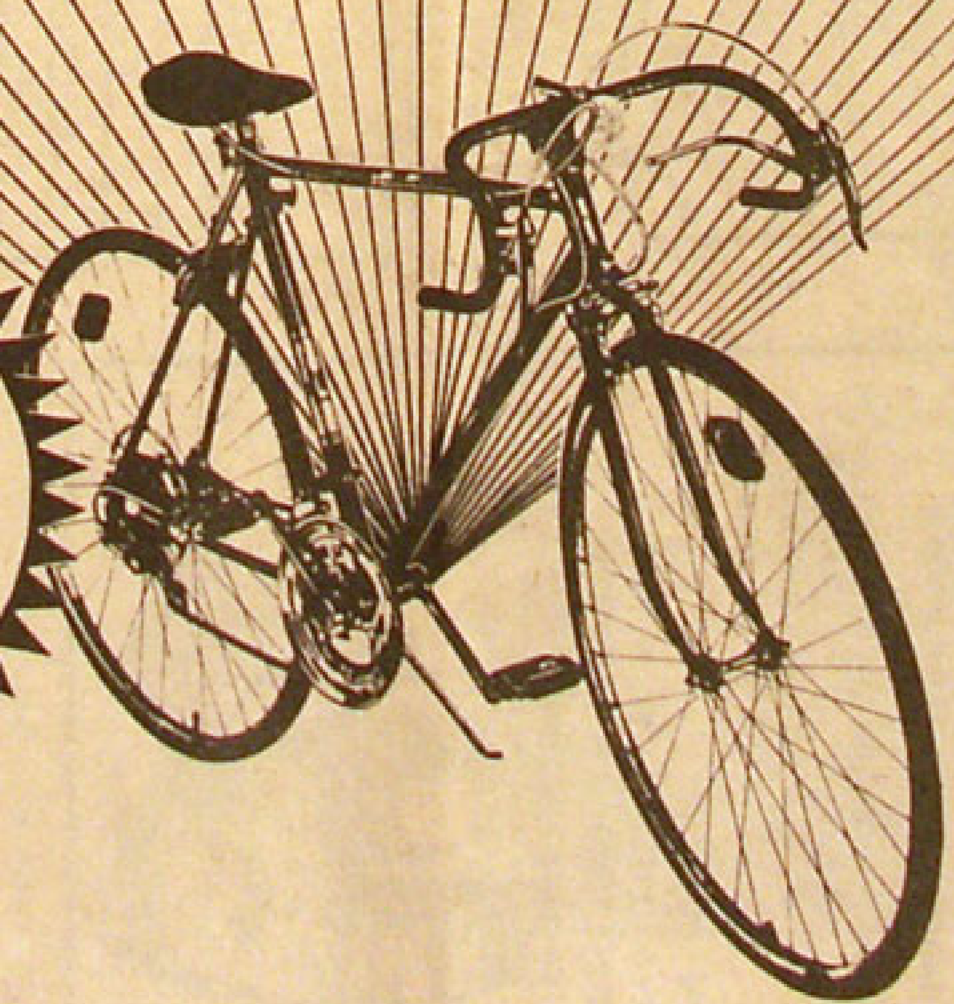
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